The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. P. ESAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered in carriers (one week), 25 cents, subscribers by the year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance are these terms to be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1872. NO. 235.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his names or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

THE TREATY

Not Received in Time for Ratification by the Senate.

Question of Adjournment of Arbitration.

Synopsis of English Argument.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

Up to the time of adjournment the Senate had not received the supplemental treaty for ratification. The opinion of several cabinet officers this afternoon was that England would accept the definition of our understanding of the question of indirect claims as set forth in the advisory article of the Senate, and in Schenck's authorized definition of it in his note to Gladstone, and allow the Geneva Conference to open and depend upon the arbitrators accepting the proposition to adjourn for further consideration of the question if England. While our government could not probably agree to the adjournment of the Conference, it is indicated that it holds that the Arbitrators have full power under the treaty to adjourn if they see fit. There has been much correspondence during the past week to obtain a direct agreement from our government an adjournment of the conference for several months, and our government has constantly replied that this question rested alone with the Tribunal of Arbitration. The following is the note of Lord Granville to General Schenck, proposing adjournment:

"SIR: It appears to Her Majesty's government from a review of the correspondence between the two governments that an agreement on a supplemental article might probably be arrived at if sufficient time were given for discussion. It, therefore, the treaty is to be maintained, an adjournment of the meeting of the arbitrators from the 15th instant has become absolutely necessary. With this view I have the honor to propose that at the meeting of the arbitrators on that day, joint application shall be made for adjournment for eight months. If the government of the United States concur in making application for adjournment, it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to deliver to the arbitrators, on the 15th inst., a summary of their argument under the fifth article of the treaty of Washington, accompanied by a declaration, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy for the information of your government.

GRANVILLE."

The following is a sketch of the draft note: presenting a summary of the argument, undersigned, agent of Her Britannic Majesty has the honor to deliver herewith to Count Sclopis, President of the Board of Arbitrators, printed, the argument showing the reasons referring to the evidence on which the government of Her Britannic Majesty relies. As required by the fifth article of the treaty of Washington, the undersigned is instructed by the government which he represents to state at this printed argument is only delivered to the tribunal conditionally on the adjournment mentioned in the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to Count Sclopis on the 15th of April shall have been approved.

While our government declines to be a party to such a forward agreement, its expressed intention to make no objection to adjournment is decided upon by the Queen's advisers. It is thought, have the effect to prevent any immediate taking off of proceedings under the Treaty of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

NOTIFICATION OF THE CANDIDATES.

Judge Settle, accompanied by the officers of the Philadelphia Convention, waited on the President this afternoon. When the Judge had made the official letter communicating the fact of his nomination, the President said he would reply in writing. The committee then proceeded to the capitol and informed Senator Wilson of his nomination.

THE TURF.

Three Days' Racing at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 10, 1872.

About fifty horses have already arrived to be exhibited at the great annual meeting of the Mansfield horse fair association, commencing on Wednesday, 12th inst., and continuing three days. Among others are the following celebrated ones: D. Bonaparte, and Dolly B and Joe Crawford, of Cincinnati; Lind's trotting horse Sport and four other horses, from Portsmouth; Ewell and Redhead's stallions, Dictator and Tom, of Cleveland; Gilbert's Joe Acker, of Glendale; Warlin's Black Mack; Geer Sidney, of Newark, and Mohawk, Jr., of Ashbridge. Many others are expected. The track is in prime condition, and the lovers of the turf are promised fine sport. The premiums amount to $2,500. The running will be under the rules of the Cincinnati Jockey Club, and the trotting under the rules of the National Association.

POLITICAL.

Going to Put Salt on the Liberal Bird's Tail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 10, 1872.

The movement is on foot among the Democratic politicians to attract Liberal Republican support to their State ticket by putting in nomination at Cleveland a Liberal Republican Secretary of State. Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of this city, has been named in this connection as one of the strength worthy of consideration.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—The hotels are already crowded with delegates to the Democratic Convention, which meets on Wednesday.

It is authoritatively announced that ex-Governor Hendricks will not consent to the use of his name for nomination for Governor.

J. G. Niblack of the First, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of the Second District, will be prominent candidates for that office. The Liberal Republicans will hold a meeting to-morrow. A strong effort will be made to effect a compromise and divide the candidates between the two parties.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the falling barometer, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds, will prevail Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and possibly thundering weather and rain to brisk winds over the upper lake region; clear weather over the Southern States, light to fresh winds, and over the Middle and New England States with light to fresh northerly winds, latter backing to southerly in the lower lake region, with probably increasing cloudiness. Excepting brisk winds on the upper lakes, dangerous winds are not indicated.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENVILLE, Pa., June 10, 1872.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated William Waugh for Congress, and Hon. Adam Morford for Assembly.

The following Republican ticket has been nominated in Crawford county: For Congress, H. L. Richmond; for Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Samuel Minor, Frank Hoover; Assembly, Fred. Bates, M. W. Oliver; Sheriff, Orlando Reed; Prothonotary, F. Morris; Register and Recorder, Wm. Dickson; Clerk of Courts, Andrew J. Moon; District Attorney, John J. Henderson; County Commissioner, Geo. W. Watson; County Auditor, Robert Wilson.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The cabinet makers, piano makers and various other mechanics of Philadelphia have decided to strike for eight hours.

A demonstration of the workingmen in New York yesterday was almost a failure. About 2,000 men marched in the procession, and there was but little enthusiasm.

The Democracy of nearly every county in Indiana have declared in favor of the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad yesterday afternoon ratified the lease by that road of the Niles and New Castle Railroad.

A locomotive of the mail train on the Omaha and Nebraska Railroad fell through a bridge between Iowa Point and Highland, on Monday. Major Firth, the Superintendent of the road, and his secretary, Mr. Allen, went down with the engine. The latter was instantly killed and the former dangerously injured.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

SENATE.

A resolution offered in executive session on Saturday, to extend the session until six o'clock, P. M. to-day, gave rise to debate. Mr. CHANDLER opposed it, charging that the time of the Senate had been wasted throughout the session, in pursuance of an agreement made early in November last at a New York hotel, between a prominent Senator, formerly a Republican, and a prominent Democratic Senator, and Samuel J. Tilden and other Democrats whom he could name, to the effect that a new party should be organized, to be called the Reform party; that during the session the Democrats should keep quiet and let the discontented Republicans do the talking, and that a certain Republican Senator should be the nominee of the new party for the Presidency. Mr. Chandler, on being interrogated, refused to give the names of the parties to this agreement.

Messrs. THURMAN, STEVENSON and other Democratic Senators denied all knowledge of such an agreement.

The resolution for the extension of the session was passed.

A motion to take up the conference report on the steamboat bill was supported by Messrs. MORTON and BLAIR, but on a threat of a two hours' speech by Mr. CONKLING, it was negatived, yeas 23, nays 25.

The general bill prescribing the conditions to be observed in the construction of bridges across the Ohio river was taken up, and the amendments reported from the Committee Conference agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment requiring that the main span of any bridge built across the Ohio above the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have a clear opening of 350 feet, and any bridge below the mouth of the Big Sandy an opening of 400 feet. On this amendment the general subject of bridges across the Ohio was discussed, and while a message was received from the House, announcing the disagreement of the committees of conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and asking a new conference,

After some further discussion of the Ohio river bridge bill, Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of acceding to the new conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from the enforcement act amendment and insist on all its other amendments to the appropriation bill, but the motion was not in order. The motion for a new committee of conference was agreed to, and the chair appointed the same committee.

Mr. BOREMAN's amendment to the bridge bill was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling. Mr. Ferry moved to lay it on the table. Then passed.

At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, and at five o'clock open session was resumed.

The House resolution extending the session until 9 P. M. was concurred in.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, in the absence of Mr. Wright, chairman of the special committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, submitted a report covering all the testimony of the committee, submitted his views.

The Senate took a recess till 8 P. M.

The Senate, before its recess, concurred in the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a committee of conference was ordered on the bill in relation to the construction of bridges across the Ohio.

The House bill abolishing the franking privilege was received. Mr. TRUMBULL moved that it be laid upon the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays are the people demanded.

Objection was then made, and at 8:45 the Senate went into executive session, which lasted a few minutes. Open session was then resumed, and was continued with much confusion until ten o'clock, when the presiding officer, Mr. Anthony, pronounced the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes on the steamboat inspection bill was received, and a season of filibustering was inaugurated by the Democrats.

Mr. GARFIELD severely denounced the course of the minority in opposing the enforcement amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. He contended that the question which had arisen was far above the bill itself or any item in it. It was whether a majority in the House, which was held responsible by the country, had a right to consider a great appropriation bill, carrying millions of money, or whether they were in the midst of a parliamentary revolution, similar to the one which existed in the days of the great rebellion, and which resulted in a vindication of the right of the people to have a majority govern. He would never compromise with the opposition so long as they demanded that unless the enforcement amendment was stricken out they would prevent the appropriation bill shall not become a law. This proposition was simply a plain denial of the right of the American people to make laws through the agency of their representatives. He proposed to stay here until next December if necessary to pass this appropriation bill.

Mr. BROOKS insisted that the enforcement act was unconstitutional.

Mr. BINGHAM said the pretense of unconstitutionality was the merest subterfuge, and was dishonorable and damning as that of twelve years ago.

[Here there was an impatient outburst on the Democratic side of the House, Mr. BLAIR particularly at the top of his voice something about Binghamism being dishonorable.] Mr. BLUNDER endeavoring to make a point of order, but the loud and continuous hammering kept up by the Speaker's gavel rendered everything inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM, as soon as he could make himself heard, repeated and declared he was ready to make his statement good before the tribunal of history and before the great tribunal, the American people, that the proposition pretended to be set up here of the right of the minority to stay indefinitely the right of the majority to legislate was as disgraceful as dishonorable.

Mr. MORGAN (rising excitedly and shouting at the top of his voice, which was drowned by the Speaker's gavel, and with the shouts of "order, order," from the Republican side of the House)—denounced Mr. Bingham's statement as false.

Mr. BINGHAM (resuming his sentence where he had been interrupted) as false, malicious or anything else.

Mr. STEVENSON (again raising his voice to its highest pitch, and gesticulating excitedly)—I say it is a scandalous calumny. (Loud calls to order, while the Speaker hammered fast and furiously.) It is a lie and I will thrust it down your throat. [These remarks are made by the author of this paragraph, as this is the reporter's interpretation of the few articulations that reached his ear.] I will allow no man to make a statement of this character and malign my colleagues.

Mr. DAWES suggested to the Speaker that Mr. Morgan should be put under arrest.

The SPEAKER warned Mr. Morgan that if he persisted in his disorderly conduct, the chair would direct the sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody.

Mr. STEVENSON demanded that Mr. Morgan's offensive words be taken down, and Mr. BECK made a like demand on the physician of the Board of Health: Accident 1; Cerebral Apoplexy, 2; Concussion of the brain, 2; Cancer, 2; Consumption, 6; Convulsions, 1; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1; Congestion of lungs, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Drowned, 1; Disease of Heart, 2; Disease of the Lungs, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Eolampsia, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever 5; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, Typhoid, 1; Inflammation of Endocardium, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old age, 1; Premature birth, 1; Suffocation, 1; Scrotula 1; Small pox, 1; Suicide, 2; Whooping Cough, 1. Still Births, 4. Of the above there were under one 12; from one to two, 3; two to five, 3; five to ten, 3; ten to fifteen 1; fifteen to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 8; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 6; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 2; ninety to one hundred, 1. Males, 29; females, 29; white, 56; colored, 2; total 58.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Examinations, Contests and Entertainments.

The examination of the classes of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock. Two days will be devoted to the examination of the Senior Class, in the presence, and with the aid of the committee appointed by the Conference. Our feature of these examinations is worthy of special notice—they are largely conducted by other teachers than those connected with the College. On Wednesday afternoon the examination of the Senior Class in Butler's Anology will be under the special supervision of Rev's. S. M. Vernon, J. H. W. Stuckenburg and E. Y. Garrette. We advise all who have daughters to educate and who desire to see full, fair and thorough examinations to avail themselves of the opportunity during the ensuing few days at the College.

On Friday evening the music contest, for the McKee and Mellor prizes, will take place in the College Chapel. The McKee prize is a superb gold medal, cast in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The Mellor prize is a beautiful volume of choice music.

On Tuesday evening of next week the reading contest for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson prize will take place.

The College has been long noted for its delightful entertainments, and rich treats are in store for our readers.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Savings Bank of Allegheny, Saturday, June 8th, 1872, to give expression of their respect to the memory of their late associate, R. B. Megraw, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has removed suddenly from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-member, Richard B. Megraw, whose death occurred June 7th, 1872, be it

Resolved, 1st. That in the life of Mr. Megraw we recognize a man of sterling worth, faithful in our business, honored and respected by the community, and in his death the Board loses one of its most efficient and zealous co-workers.

2d. That we deeply sympathize with his sorrow-stricken family in this the hour of their sad affliction, and that we tender them our most heartfelt condolence in the loss of an affectionate husband and kind and indulgent father.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and recorded in the minutes of this bank.

E. P. YOUNG, Secretary.

The people looking out for desirable building sites away from the city's din and dust, should read and ponder the advertisement headed "suburban homes," to be found elsewhere in this paper. A large tract of land, part of the estate of the late Judge Wilkins, will be sub-divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Or all the choice condiments that belong to the well furnished table, as chow chow, piccalilli, &c., none is so much prized as a standard relish for soups, fish and meats as the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, at once the best and cheapest of them all.

THE reason why so many of our best housekeepers, leading bakers and most prominent hotels are using the Banner Baking Powder is because they can always depend upon it for producing in the highest perfection light, sweet and healthful biscuit, rolls, fancy cakes, puddings, &c. TU

Lippincott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

Card to the Public.

The fire of a few days ago at the works of Messrs. W. B. Lupton & Co., will not prevent them from finishing all of their roofing contracts or supplying their customers.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The International Boat Race—The Britons Beat the Yankees Badly.

LONDON, June 10, evening.—The circumstances under which the Atalanta crew entered the race to-day were most unfavorable. At first it was thought the match would have to be postponed, owing to the stormy weather. As the sky cleared up, it was decided that the race should be rowed, although the water was rough and lumpy and the tide was running very strong. Further delay was caused by a change in the direction of the race, which was made at the last moment. It was having been agreed to, both crews went on board the steamer, and with their boats were taken to the other end of the course at Mortlake. On arriving there, further time was taken for making arrangements rendered necessary by the reversal of the route, and it was after six o'clock when the Londoners and New Yorkers stepped aboard their respective boats. The thousands of spectators waited with patience and good humor while these preparations were making, and as the boats shot out from shore at 6:20 P. M., to take their positions, there was a great shout of joy and relief, which was taken up and rolled along on both banks of the river from Mortlake to Putney. The Atalanta crew won the toss, and elected to row on the Surrey side. The gun for the start was fired at 6:23. The English crew took the water brilliantly. In the first 200 yards they got a length ahead, and edging to the Surrey side took the Atalanta's water. At Barnes bridge, just around the curve, the Londoners had increased the gap to a length and a half. From this point the Americans made a series of desperate spurts, and slightly improved their position, drawing up to the London boat, but the tremendous efforts told on the men, and they soon began to show signs of exhaustion. On reaching the water works, opposite Chiswick mill, their distress was evident, and their pace relaxed. Their case was hopeless. The race was already won. The Englishmen gained rapidly while going through Corney Reach, and shot under Hammersmith bridge twenty lengths ahead. They continued to row on steadily with ease, increasing the distance at every stroke. The Americans kept on with great pluck, but the signs of increasing exhaustion were plain. Up to Hammersmith bridge the course had been kept perfectly clear, but beyond that point row-boats hampered the Atalantas, one hitting their shed hard and compelling the crew to ease up. Coming around Chiswick Point and heading for the product bridge at Putney, the Londoners walked away from their opponents, and arrived at the bridge, London 1st, Atalanta 2d, the boats, dense masses of spectators on the bridge and river sides sent up a great roar when the Londoners passed under the arch. The Americans, as the boat touched the stakes, pulled in the bitter end, and were heartily cheered as they stepped out of their boat, greatly exhausted. Extra editions of the journals published this evening put the time of the winners at twenty-one minutes and sixteen seconds over a course of four miles and two furlongs. The bulletins every where posted were received by crowds, and the comments on the result of the race were merry and sometimes contemptuous. It was the universal topic of the city. They are very jubilant over the victory.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The steamship Nemesis, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The steamers City of Paris and Adriatic, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 10.—Consols 92¾ for money; 92¾a92⅞ for account. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90⅝; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s '67, 94; 10-40s, 89⅜.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes 65f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11⅛d.; California white, sales to-day 13,000 bales; Orleans 12¾d. Red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Death of Mrs. Henry Smith.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening, the wife of Mr. Henry Smith, the well-known tailor, committed suicide at her residence, corner of Wylie avenue and Federal street, by cutting her throat. The deceased had been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. At the time referred to Mrs. Smith had been left alone, her attendant having stepped out of the room for a moment. On her return she found her mistress lying on the bed, with a knife across her throat, cutting it from ear to ear. Death ensued almost instantly. Dr. Foster was called in and did everything possible for her, but found that nothing but life could be saved. Mrs. Smith was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and had ever been a consistent Christian and a model wife. It is but the temporary overthrow of her mind would have caused her to commit the rash act. The jury gave a certificate of death, and no inquest will be held in the case. Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending June 9, as reported by Dr. Bingham, physician of the Board of Health: Accident 1; Cerebral Apoplexy, 2; Concussion of the brain, 2; Cancer, 2; Consumption, 6; Convulsions, 1; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1; Congestion of lungs, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Drowned, 1; Disease of Heart, 2; Disease of the Lungs, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Eolampsia, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever 5; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, Typhoid, 1; Inflammation of Endocardium, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old age, 1; Premature birth, 1; Suffocation, 1; Scrotula 1; Small pox, 1; Suicide, 2; Whooping Cough, 1. Still Births, 4. Of the above there were under one 12; from one to two, 3; two to five, 3; five to ten, 3; ten to fifteen 1; fifteen to twenty, 1; twenty to thirty, 8; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 6; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 2; ninety to one hundred, 1. Males, 29; females, 29; white, 56; colored, 2; total 58.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Examinations, Contests and Entertainments.

The examination of the classes of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock. Two days will be devoted to the examination of the Senior Class, in the presence, and with the aid of the committee appointed by the Conference. Our feature of these examinations is worthy of special notice—they are largely conducted by other teachers than those connected with the College. On Wednesday afternoon the examination of the Senior Class in Butler's Anology will be under the special supervision of Rev's. S. M. Vernon, J. H. W. Stuckenburg and E. Y. Garrette. We advise all who have daughters to educate and who desire to see full, fair and thorough examinations to avail themselves of the opportunity during the ensuing few days at the College.

On Friday evening the music contest, for the McKee and Mellor prizes, will take place in the College Chapel. The McKee prize is a superb gold medal, cast in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The Mellor prize is a beautiful volume of choice music.

On Tuesday evening of next week the reading contest for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson prize will take place.

The College has been long noted for its delightful entertainments, and rich treats are in store for our readers.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Savings Bank of Allegheny, Saturday, June 8th, 1872, to give expression of their respect to the memory of their late associate, R. B. Megraw, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has removed suddenly from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-member, Richard B. Megraw, whose death occurred June 7th, 1872, be it

Resolved, 1st. That in the life of Mr. Megraw we recognize a man of sterling worth, faithful in our business, honored and respected by the community, and in his death the Board loses one of its most efficient and zealous co-workers.

2d. That we deeply sympathize with his sorrow-stricken family in this the hour of their sad affliction, and that we tender them our most heartfelt condolence in the loss of an affectionate husband and kind and indulgent father.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and recorded in the minutes of this bank.

E. P. YOUNG, Secretary.

The people looking out for desirable building sites away from the city's din and dust, should read and ponder the advertisement headed "suburban homes," to be found elsewhere in this paper. A large tract of land, part of the estate of the late Judge Wilkins, will be sub-divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Or all the choice condiments that belong to the well furnished table, as chow chow, piccalilli, &c., none is so much prized as a standard relish for soups, fish and meats as the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, at once the best and cheapest of them all.

THE reason why so many of our best housekeepers, leading bakers and most prominent hotels are using the Banner Baking Powder is because they can always depend upon it for producing in the highest perfection light, sweet and healthful biscuit, rolls, fancy cakes, puddings, &c. TU

Lippincott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

Card to the Public.

The fire of a few days ago at the works of Messrs. W. B. Lupton & Co., will not prevent them from finishing all of their roofing contracts or supplying their customers.

THE BENDER-STACKS HOMICIDE.

SEPARATE TRIALS GRANTED.

A CONTINUANCE REFUSED.

Trial of Henry Bender Commenced—The Opening—Testimony for the Prosecution, etc.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In this Court, yesterday, the case of Henry Bender, Wm. Kocher, and Samuel Golden, charged with the murder of policeman John Stacks, on the morning of the 23d of April last, in front of Bender's saloon, on Smithfield street, was called up for trial, having been fixed by the Court last week.

A SEVERANCE GRANTED.

U. S. District Attorney Swoope and John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. T. M. Marshall and Josiah Cohen, for Bender and Golden, and Jacob Miller, John McCarthy and A. M. Gibson, for Kocher.

District Attorney Swoope announced that the Commonwealth was ready to proceed with the trial, but Mr. Miller on behalf of Kocher asked for a severance, and Mr. Marshall asked the same privilege in regard to Golden.

The Court granted these motions, and then District Attorney Swoope announced that the Commonwealth had elected to try Bender first.

A CONTINUANCE ASKED FOR.

Mr. Marshall, on the part of Bender, stated that the defense were not ready, and asked a continuance of his case for three weeks. He presented an affidavit setting forth the absence of material but unknown witnesses, and averring that every effort had been made to secure their attendance. Mr. Marshall supplemented the affidavit with the statement that the absent witnesses were in the saloon at the time, and that two of them had already been accepted, a third to the unknown witness was being obtained, and the hope was entertained that they would be secured by the time mentioned. He also announced that the defense will be prepared to proceed with the trial of Golden.

Mr. Swoope opposed the motion for continuance. He claimed that the case had been fixed for trial with consent of defendants and their counsel, and that ample time had been allowed to secure the attendance of the witnesses if it were possible to obtain them. He also stated that the prosecution were ready to proceed with the case of Bender, but were not prepared to go on with the case of Golden.

THE MOTION REFUSED.

After the argument had been concluded, Judge Sterrett consulted with Judge Collier for a few moments, and then announced that in the opinion of the court the grounds laid for a continuance were insufficient, and over ruled the motion.

THE JURY.

At eleven o'clock the first juror was called, and the entire panel was exhausted by one o'clock, without having obtained a full jury—one man being lacking. Those who had been sworn were as follows:

Hugh Scott, merchant, Scott township; Matthew Pate, tinner, East Birmingham; Jesse Graham, blacksmith, Mt. Washington; Wm. Lowry, lumber merchant, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John C. Hamilton, carpenter, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; R. B. Guthrie, grocer, Stowe township; Jacob Hoffman, clerk, West Pittsburgh; Jacob Hochetey, chair maker, Third ward, Allegheny; James Black, tax collector, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Eli Shaffer, Braddock borough; Wm. Byerly, musician, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Thirty-eight were called, thirteen were challenged peremptorily by defense, and three by Commonwealth. Four were excused because they were not wealth and eight by defense; six were stood aside, and three were excused by the Court.

The court ordered the Sheriff to summon twenty citizens, during recess, from which the remaining juror might be selected.

A recess was then had until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock, when the Sheriff submitted a list of ten talesmen, from which to select the remaining juror, Ludwick Shaffer, soapmaker, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was chosen, and the jury was sworn at half-past two o'clock.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John Coyle, Esq., opened the case on behalf of the Commonwealth, as follows: He gave the law regarding the offense charged, explaining the several degrees. He then stated that John Stacks, the man whom Bender was charged with killing, had served through the war of the rebellion, and had gone over the line being of the regular army, and was assigned to arsenal duty here. After his term of enlistment had expired here, and not being able to get work at his former trade, that of a sculptor—he obtained a situation on the police force under Mayor Brush, and was subsequently confirmed by Mayor Howard. On the night of the murder he was at a fire on Liberty street, which he left at a little after twelve o'clock, in company with officer Gibbons. At half-past twelve o'clock officer Gibbon parted with him at the corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets, he going toward his home on Third avenue, above Cherry alley. Just before reaching Smithfield street, in front of the saloon of the defendant, helpless and in a dying condition. Witnesses would be called by the prosecution who heard the fatal blow, and that the weapon used was an oyster knife.

THE TESTIMONY.

James Carville, sworn—Was on police force in April last; was on duty the night of the 23d; between seven and eight o'clock, I was coming down Third street, near Cherry alley, and heard a noise toward Smithfield street; I hurried down to the corner, and stood there for a moment; saw nothing, except a carriage and somewhat blind of a saloon; heard the defendant Bender say he saw a man coming from Fourth street; between Bender's saloon and the furniture store; he was standing and looking down Smithfield; he then crossed over to me and said, "There is a man lying on the pavement;" I then went down the street, then, and saw two men waking quite leisurely between Fourth street and Cherry alley; I found Stacks lying with his head up and asked him what was the matter; found he could not speak; I then went back to get me a pool of blood beside it; then went down to Bender's saloon, opened the door and called him out; called him a second time, and he came out; saw there was a colored man and a white man; I lifted up Stacks's head, and asked Bender if he knew the man; Bender said he did. I asked him if he had been in his house, and he said no; asked him if there had been any fuss in the street opposite; he said no, and went into the house with the other two; I rapped with my mace and called Officer Barker; when Barker came he rapped a brought other assistance; we carried Stacks to the watch-house; he was dressed in dark clothes; had no hat on when found; when I looked in the saloon, Bender was behind the eating counter, at the far end of the saloon; there were a line or two persons in the saloon, who appeared to be eating. When Bender was standing at the door he had his hand on his side, with his head toward the river, and about two and a half feet from the curb. I did not know if he had a knife until he was arrested at the watch house.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Marshall.

Lieut. Myers Barker, sworn—Heard the rap on the night of the 23d of April; ran toward Third street and saw Officer Gibbon in his left side; saw a light in Bender's saloon; the man never spoke; we carried him to the watch house and left him there.

No cross-examination.

Capt. McGinly, sworn—Twenty minutes before one o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 23, Stacks was brought into the lock-up; I said, "the man is not drunk, but hurt," and ordered the men to carry him outside on the railing and wash the blood off his face; sent for Dr. McCann; Stacks remained all night speechless and powerless.

No cross-examination.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. McCann, sworn—Was called to see deceased at the lock-up; found him insensible and more dead than alive; found a slight abrasion on the left side of forehead, and a contusion on the scalp, a little further back, on the same side; this was a large, contused wound about two and a half inches long; the left eye was black and swollen; there had been bleeding from the nose, and there was a slight cut on the upper lip; saw him next morning at his boarding house in company with Dr. Benham. (Witness described his condition minutely at this time and at subsequent visits.) He died at half-past nine o'clock Wednesday morning. At noon of the same day, Dr. King, Dr. Benham, Dr. Arthurs and myself made a post-mortem examination. The report of this was minutely detailed. The result was, the discovery of a fracture of the skull, a little below the contusion of the forehead; the rupture of a large vein near the left eye, and the breaking of a considerable portion of the brain tissue on the right side of the head. These were the legitimate result of the first blow upon the head, and were necessarily mortal. The post-mortem was in the presence of the entire jury. The wound must have been inflicted with a blunt, heavy instrument, applied with considerable force, except a knife or dagger shown. I think an instrument like this would have made the cut than an oyster knife.

Cross-examined—Do not think it probable that a man weighing one hundred pounds could inflict such an injury upon himself by falling upon the stone steps, or upon a curbstone. Do not think the wound necessarily indicated the use of a flexible instrument, or a very broad weapon.

In chief—If the deceased had been struck with the oyster knife while he had his face to the river, the wound might have been contused, and the scalp not cut.

Dr. C. D. King, sworn—This witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. McCann. In regard to the wound, he said he thought it could not have been inflicted with an ordinary buggy whip, or with the fist. He would not like to say positively that the instrument was not a knife.

Cross-examined—Do not think either a handle or the common carriage whip could have produced the injury.

Dr. A. Arthurs—Heard Dr. McCann's testimony and I concur with him. I think the instrument was a hard, blunt one. It might have been flexible, and it might not have been a knife.

Charles King, sworn—Was with Stacks from the time he was brought to the hospital until he died. He never spoke. He died on the 24th of April.

Nathan Gibbons, sworn—Was on the police force in April last; was in company with Stacks on the night of the 23d, or rather on the morning of the 23d; met him just after twelve o'clock; was at the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street; the twelve o'clock men had just come off duty; he walked with me down to Sixth avenue, and from there to Liberty, to a fire; remained until the fire was out; it was a small one; came up Sixth to Wood, down Wood to Fourth, and up to Smithfield; stood at McVay's corner, and Stacks went on then passed Stacks going towards his boarding house on Third avenue; I went to the station house to eat my lunch; had taken my lunch and commenced to eat when Stacks was carried in; I had walked directly from where we had separated to the station house; took my lunch and ate it; could not have been eating more than five minutes when he was carried in. When I looked at him I said, "My God, that's Stacks;" he only left me about ten minutes ago. We ran to the fire and walked from the fire back to the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. The alarm was struck nine minutes after twelve, and he was brought in twenty minutes before one.

Cross-examined—I know the time of the alarm by having seen the register at the office.

Mr. Marshall, to the Court—That is not evidence in a criminal case. He is swearing to the record of the Court, and a fact within his own knowledge.

Mr. Swoope—He has testified that it was a few minutes past twelve, and verifies it by the record alluded to.

Mr. Marshall—The record may be incorrect.

At this point—half-past five o'clock—the Court adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

Central Alliance.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance held their weekly meeting in their room, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, yesterday morning.

The usual routine business was transacted, and some very important business was brought before it to be acted upon.

Arrangements were then made for holding public meetings, one of which is to take place in the North avenue M. E. Church, Second ward, Allegheny, on this evening at 7½ P. M. The following speakers are expected to be present: Rev. W. J. Paul and Rev. Joseph King, Rev. William Fulton and Prof. Crumb. There will also be two public meetings held on Monday, June 17. One at Wilkinsburg, and the other at Asbury chapel, Fifth avenue. The speakers for Asbury chapel are Rev. L. W. McKeever, Rev. J. S. Sands and Rev. T. N. Boyle.

Republican County Committee.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon, at two o'clock,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found copious extracts from the speech made by Secretary EDWIN M. STANTON at Steubenville, September 25, 1868, wherein he speaks of General GRANT, who was then running for President, expresses his confidence in his capacity for civil as well as military service, and graphically groups some of the reasons why he should be voted for by the American people. We print these extracts not only as an answer perfectly annihilating to SUMNER, but as a campaign document suitable for present use which is not likely to have many superiors. In what a pitiful light does this speech of the dead Secretary place the living Senator!

A SWEEPING Republican victory in Oregon is the first popular expression in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. The Republicans of that State carried about everything there was to carry. The State has been revolutionized and will surely go for GRANT in November. The Greeleyites have been and are still looking for popular indications. State elections are always the most significant, and this in Oregon is as direct an expression of opinion by the people of that State as there could well be, and no one who means to observe faithfully and interpret truly the signs of the times will treat lightly this indication of what will be the result of the elections that are to follow.

THE New York *Tribune* prints with evident satisfaction a communication from somebody who, railing at the Philadelphia Convention, observes that many persons manipulate politics upon the hypothesis that words are intended to conceal thoughts. This may possibly be true; in which case we at once have an explanation of Mr. GREELEY's former ferocious denunciations of the party whose support he is now so pathetically entreating. The remark of the correspondent has no relevancy whatever to the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, but it is quite likely it may have with reference to the countless anathemas poured out upon the Democracy in the past by its present would-be candidate. Philosophy, it is said, enables one to reconcile opposing elements and qualities. Perhaps the Philosopher himself may be induced to speak a word upon this matter. For the people are becoming vastly curious to have it explained.

REMARKING on the statement of Congressman DAWES that the National expenditures were one dollar and seventy-six cents per head in 1871 against one dollar and ninety-five cents in 1861, the leading Democratic journal of New England observes that Mr. DAWES failed to state that there were some eight or ten millions more heads to tax in the latter year than the former, and thereupon proceeds to censure him for disingenuousness; the critic, meanwhile, leaving altogether out of account the heavy and costly burdens which were imposed upon the country by the rebellion. We have no means of knowing what estimate that journal places on the intellectual calibre of its readers; but if they are *only half* as observant and thoughtful as the people of the New England States usually are, it is hardly likely that its partisan censoriousness in this matter will be able to divert attention from its own suppression of facts essential to any fair comparison of the relative economy of the respective administrations.

THE particular worry of the Liberal Republican leaders at the present time appears to be the two-thirds rule of the forthcoming National Democratic Convention. Some of them hold that it will require a two-thirds vote to abolish this rule, while others insist that each Convention is an independent, self-governing body, fully competent to establish its own rules by a vote of the majority. Some journals say that the two-thirds rule has never been used heretofore, except in voting upon nominations, and that in determining whether it will make nominations or not, the Convention will be governed simply by a majority vote. If it is determined to nominate candidates, the two-thirds rule as heretofore practiced may then possibly be brought into play. There seems to be a general impression in Liberal Republican quarters that the Cincinnati ticket stands no possible chance of being indorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Convention. Hence the pressure which is being exerted in favor of the majority plan.

IT seems to be definitely settled that but a very meager portion of the German element has been or is likely to be drawn off to the support of the Liberal Republican movement. The great bulk of this intelligent and enterprising class of our citizens will unquestionably vote for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. According to the last census the total German population in the United States is 1,690,410, the number of voters being estimated at 124,968. Of these, our own State has 32,029; Ohio, 36,578; Indiana, 15,611, and Illinois, 40,750. In all these States their votes will strongly affect results, and in more than one of them will perhaps turn the scale. There are also some other classes of foreign population who will probably exercise an important Republican influence in several of the States. The Swedish vote is estimated at 15,746; the Norwegian vote at 18,685; the Swiss vote at 12,327, and the French vote at 20,830. Most of the Scandinavians have settled in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas; and in the two former, which are are classed among the doubtful States, will in all likelihood materially contribute to the election of the Republican candidates.

THE country will receive the news of the peremptory demand which the President has made upon the Spanish government for the immediate release of Dr. HOUARD, with unmingled satisfaction and approval. The United States government has exercised remarkable forbearance with regard to this matter, and has given Spain every opportunity to establish its assertion that the prisoner was a Spanish subject, and liable to the operation of Spanish laws. Neither of these claims has, however, been established. It is clear that Dr. HOUARD is an American citizen, and entitled to the protection of his government. It was wise to defer the demand for his release until his claims in this regard were established beyond peradventure. Their validity having been proved to the satisfaction of the President, his present step became proper and necessary. The people will be gratified to hear that no further time for consideration is to be allowed the Spanish government, and they will back the President's intimation of decisive action in case of refusal, to a man.

THERE are a great many striking points of contrast between the various planks of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati platforms, and these are decidedly in favor of the former. Of them all, however, their respective utterances concerning taxation and the tariff perhaps afford the most remarkable illustration of the difference between straightforward frankness and Machiavelian juggling. The Philadelphia platform kept steadily in view the promotion of our vast and varied home industries, recognizing the important fact that where labor enjoys the highest wages, and realizes the greatest proportion of the value it creates, there the people are most prosperous and happy. Hence its distinctive avowals in favor of protection to the great productive enterprises of the country. It is absolutely impossible to mistake their purport. They are instinct with the spirit of American nationality, and every manufacturer and workingman among us knows at once and conclusively what they mean. Against the crooked craftiness of the Cincinnati declaration on the same subject they stand out in most wholesome and honest relief; nor is there any doubt that the candid masses of the people, who above all things else like sincere and open dealing, will repudiate with proper self-respect the artful attempt of the one to enlist their aid under the pretense of agreeing with their views whatever their character may happen to be, and accord to the other that support which their outspoken devotion to the best interests of the country deserve.

STANTON'S OPINION OF SUMNER.

The speech of Mr. STANTON, elsewhere printed, lets us know what his opinion of Gen. GRANT was. Mr. SUMNER undertook to make him a witness in support of his assault on President GRANT. We see how fatally this witness impeaches the Senator. Now let us inquire what was Mr. STANTON's opinion of Mr. SUMNER himself. We have this set forth in a letter from Washington to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, as follows:

"It will be recollected that shortly after Grant's accession to the Presidential chair a movement was made to secure the appointment of Mr. Stanton to the Supreme Bench. Grant, who had admired many of Stanton's qualities, had hesitated to appoint him to the Bench on account of his prominence as a politician, and the fact that many doubted, on account of his radical tendencies, his fitness for the place. Nevertheless, his friends went to work and straightway secured the signature of every Republican Senator, except one, to a paper asking the President to appoint Stanton to the Bench. That one recalcitrant was Trumbull; and the reason of his offishness is now apparent, if it was not then. When the document was presented to the President he thanked the signers for relieving him of the responsibility of the matter, and furnishing him with such warrant for doing what his own feelings of personal attachment to Mr. Stanton had prompted him to do, subject, however, to the scruple already noted. When Stanton saw the paper he was already to overcome that he could say nothing at all for some time. After a little, in the presence of three or four true friends, he entered upon a very confidential talk about his relations with Senators. He said there were only three Republicans in that body in whose friendship he did not place entire confidence. Of these three Sumner was one; and of the others it is sufficient to say that they both belong to the small and select cabal now opposing Gen. Grant's Administration. So much for Sumner's solemn reminiscences."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Massachusetts poultry fancier has a lot of hens that every day gather and cackle round an empty nest. Somewhat appropriately, he calls them the Cincinnati breed.

Three-fourths of one per cent. of ash of corn cobs is pure carbonate of potash. If all the corn cobs annually raised in the United States were manipulated for their potash, it would yield 115,500,000 pounds of the commercial alkali.

A new plan for concentrating and softening the light of gas jets has just been invented. The half of a hollow glass globe filled with water is suspended under the flame. It is said to give a soft, steady, mellow light, quite agreeable to the eyes, and protecting the head from the heat of the flame.

The New York *Mail* relates an incredible story of a team which lately broke through the thin crust of the earth in the eastern part of this State and disappeared from mortal view, and wants to know whether Pennsylvania is without foundation? No; but the story is.

The Boston *Traveller* has discovered a prediction in Shakespeare on the re-election of Grant. That great poet says: "A tanner will last you eight years."

It may not perhaps be generally known that among the laws passed by the last State Legislature was one enabling married women to purchase sewing machines without the consent of their husbands, and making the contract binding.

Journalism in Austria does not appear to be conducted on a very exalted plane. The most influential journals published in Vienna are owned by banks and devoted to their interests. These institutions do not confine their business to banking operations as understood in this country, but their undertakings are of the most manifold kind in all branches of industry and commerce.

Boston likes noise only when it is termed music. She offers a prize of $10,000 to anyone who shall, within two years from January 1, 1873, invent a system of signals to supplant the use of steam whistles on railroads, which shall be pronounced by judges to be free from the evils of the present system, and attended with no discomfort to passengers on the trains, or the highways, or to residents along the line of the railroads.

Paradoxical as it may seem, sponging is the principal industry at Key West, Florida. Upwards of a million of dollars were earned in the business last year.

There is an attractive advertisement in the Southern papers of a "Universal Corpse Preserver." The Lost Cause is supposed to have been embalmed by it.

Harvard University has appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the practical workings of the co-education of the sexes.

Massachusetts is turning its unfinished Hoosac tunnel to account by making up excursion parties to go and look into the big hole. A band of music and all the materials for a nice dancing party are taken along, and the people are said to conclude that it is not so much of a bore after all.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is responsible for the official statement that a first-class article of brandy can be extracted from sawdust. Wood-sawing is shortly expected to become the most popular recreation in the country.

A new kind of material, called "Marezzo marble," has just been introduced in England, and seems to create great attention among architects and decorators. It is a material professing to have all the qualities of marble, not only as to beauty of finish but durability, and can be produced at one-tenth the cost of marble, and one-half that of scagliola or enamelled slate. If it be only half that which is asserted of it, it is worthy the attention of our own architects and builders.

A prisoner in the New Jersey State Penitentiary the other day made oath that he was the cause of a fellow-prisoner being confined in jail, on a sentence of twenty-seven years, for breaking and entering, an offense of which the man is entirely innocent.

Government employees at the navy yards, custom houses and elsewhere are about to put in their claims for back pay for the time they were required to work over and above eight hours since the eight hour bill passed Congress, about two years since.

The new mining law of the United States, allows none but citizens, and those persons who declare their intention to become such, having ownership in the virgin minds of the public domain, except by purchase of United States patents from citizens.

Pass Him Around.

The Sharon *Herald* sets the Democratic candidate for Auditor General whirling after the *following fashion*. Pass him around:

For Auditor General, William Hartley, of Bedford, was nominated. Who William Hartley, of Bedford, we do not know, nor does any one else seem to. The only thing we know of him as a public man is that he was arrested twice during the war by Gen. Couch for sympathizing with treason. No wonder he was nominated by the Democracy; such a record would endear him more to that party than years of loyalty would efface. He was probably chosen on account of his availability; what little record he has is strictly Democratic.

A NUMBER of Democratic papers are denouncing what they term a flagrant usurpation of local authority by the General Government in Georgia, a company of Federal troops having been detailed by General Terry, upon the request of the United States Marshal, to guard a jail in which a number of criminals arrested for murder were confined, threats of forcibly releasing them having been openly made by their friends. The Governor of the State, it seems, protested against the employment of the troops, but the Federal authorities have thought it best under the circumstances, and at the request of the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, to disregard the protest and retain the troops for the preservation of the peace and the upholding of the laws. The crime for which the prisoners confined was the wanton murder of an unoffending colored man, the arrests themselves having been based partly upon the private boasts which the parties made of having participated in the deed, and partly upon the confession of an associate. That the presence of the troops is absolutely necessary is evident from the fact that although the friends of the accused persons have temporarily abandoned any open demonstration for their liberation, the intention to effect it by some means or other is still adhered to. Indeed, on the second night following the arrival of the military, the colored jailor was decoyed from the jail and foully murdered, his dead body being cast into a dry well, where it was discovered the next day—the object evidently being to get from him the keys of the prison, which, however, he did not have about him. These facts are very carefully suppressed by the Democratic journals in question. Indeed, in the face of the most direct and positive proof to the contrary, it is declared that no evidence existed of intended violence or obstruction of the operation of the law. No attempt appears to have been made by the civil authorities to arrest the criminals, their capture having being effected by the United States Marshal and his deputies. The reason and motive of this disingenuous suppression of the facts in the case, do not call for any remarks from us. They explain themselves.

THE calling of the National Soldiers' meeting at Pittsburgh on the seventeenth of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson, imposes an important duty on the Republicans of our city and county. It will doubtless be a large and important gathering, and it will fall upon us to make the necessary preparations. The work cannot be commenced too soon. And first in order is a wigwam to meet in. Something of the kind will be needed for our own use as well, and it has been suggested that the matter should be placed in the hands of an energetic committee at an early day. The matter will probably receive prompt attention from the Allegheny County Republican Committee.

THE *New National Era*, Mr. Douglass's newspaper, gives a hearty support to the nominations made at Philadelphia, and says: "It shall have in the future, as in the past, but one voice, and that is for Grant and Wilson." Mr. Douglass is a warm personal friend and admirer of Mr. Sumner, but with Wendell Phillips he feels "that no man who values his life can vote for Greeley as against Grant."

THE *Tribune* notes that the *Greeley Banner*, a paper in the interest of the Cincinnati movement, has been started in Lancaster, Pa., edited by Col. E. H. Rauch. It may perhaps be interesting to the *Tribune* to learn that the editor is the same person who was last year charged by temperance men with trying to sell out the temperance vote in this State to the Democratic party, while he was at the head of a temperance paper.

THE latest western sensation is the appearance of a phantom train of cars, which makes nightly trips on one of the Illinois railroads. It is probably the train on which B. Gratz Brown expects to go to Washington as Vice President elect.

STANTON ON GRANT.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Edwin M. Stanton's Answer to Charles Sumner.

Speech of Secretary Stanton at Steubenville, Ohio, September 25, 1868—Reasons Why the American People Should Vote for Grant.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by Edwin M. Stanton, in Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday, September 25, 1868:

SPEECH OF MR. STANTON.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law-making power as your Representatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You have never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country and to mankind, for upon it may rest the change of peace or of war, of domestic tranquility or civil discord, of freedom or of slavery—in short, of all the blessings that can follow good government or the evils that bad government can inflict upon the human race. At the last Presidential election the country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling in resistance against rebellion. The fortune of war was so varied that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the result. Others were hopeless. While on the one hand the rebels strove in military power, and, encouraged by the sympathy of their friends in the Northern and Western States, were bold and defiant, and boasted that they only needed for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election, these friends who had resisted the war at every stage were equally bold and confident in their expectations that their hour of triumph was at hand. But these hopes and expectations were doomed to ignominious overthrow at the polls by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the field of battle by our armies under the command of General Grant. [Applause.] Overwhelmed by these disasters, political and military, the rebels gave up in despair, declaring their cause the "lost cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous terms that were offered. * * *

THE MEASURES OF MR. LINCOLN.

The measures of Mr. Lincoln to defend the government received the highest sanction. The Governors and Legislatures of the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress, at its first session, voted an army of five hundred thousand men, and five hundred million dollars to support them. The people flocked from their houses by thousands and thousands to join the army. The soldiers in every camp, from the Mississippi to the Rapidan, from every corps, brigade, regiment and company, shouted to their brethren at home to stand by their government and rally round the flag. These measures of defense were not without opposition, for about the very time that Sherman and his army were forcing their way over the fortifications and intrenchments at Atlanta, the convention at Chicago declared the war to be a failure, and demanded the cessation of hostilities. This made a plain and broad issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was decisive. Twenty-one States, 213 electoral votes, over two millions of people, supported the government. [Applause.]

The estimate of General Grant upon this result is expressed in the following telegram:

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864, 10½ P. M.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. Congratulate the President on this double victory. [Applause.] The election having passed off quietly, with no riot or bloodshed in the land, is worth more to the country than a battle won.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

[Applause.]

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Encouraged thus by the people, by the army, and by the great commander, on the 1st of January, 1864, Abraham Lincoln struck a blow at the roots of the rebellion by the Emancipation Proclamation, liberating four millions of slaves, strengthening our army and carrying dismay into the hearts of the rebels. [Cheers.] The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war, but now, when the restoration of slavery is a cherished hope of those most hostile to the election of General Grant, it cannot be too well considered. * * *

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grant stands this day before us the foremost military commander in the world, with peace for his watchword. [Applause.] Why should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of country for not voting for him? By his side stands Schuyler Colfax, who, by his own energy, good character and industry, advanced from the printing office to the Speaker's chair, and for three successive terms has filled that high office with honor and distinction. Honest and upright men have been nominated for your representatives in Congress, pledged to stand by Grant and the country. Why, then, again I ask, should he and they not receive your support? The history of Grant is known to you and the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, and when it was ended, unwilling to be a drone, resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuits of civil life. Leaving his peaceful pursuits at the commencement of the rebellion, he joined the army, and was soon advanced to the rank of Major General commanding an army. After varied and important services, he moved upon the enemy's works at Donelson, and compelled their commander, Buckner, to surrender, with 18,000 prisoners of war. Soon after he grappled with Beauregard, on the field of Shiloh, and drove him and his routed army from the field. Resolved to open the navigation of the Mississippi river, he ran its batteries, fought and defeated Gen. Johnston, chased the rebel General Pemberton into Vicksburg, and forced him to surrender with 30,000 prisoners of war. [Applause.] Advanced to the command of all the armies of the West, he fought and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, shattered his army and delivered that vast territory from the hands of the rebels. Advanced still higher, as Lieutenant General he changed his headquarters from the Potomac. Forty days' marching and fighting through the Wilderness drove Lee and his army into Richmond. Compelled to evacuate that city, Lee was chased to Appomattox Court House, and forced to surrender himself and his arms and men as prisoners of war, which practically brought the rebellion to an end. [Applause.] And now I ask, what reason has any man to vote against General Grant? His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast territories in which he operated. What man among you would chide from the boy the musket and knapsack that his father carried at Donelson at Vicksburg, upon Lookout Mountain, throughout the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court House, and, shouldering proudly, marched with two hundred thousand of his fellow-soldiers through the streets of Washington and around the Capitol and Executive Mansion that he defended with his life for years, in the long march, the wearisome siege and the storm of battle—and such a man vote against General Grant. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that would blot from the page of our history the story of these great achievements, let him draw back from them, and write across their face: "I do not share in these great deeds, for I voted against Grant." [Applause.] Is there any man among you who would compel the armies of the Potomac, of the banks of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, to be again gathered at the tap of the drum, and surrendered as prisoners of war to Lee and Johnston, Beauregard and Forrest and Johnston? Let him vote against General Grant. [Applause.] If there is any man among you who has forgotten that bright summer Sabbath day when the little Monitor, as she steamed out against the new sea monitor, the Merrimac, and before noon drove her shattered and crippled to port; if there is any man who would have rejoiced to behold a cannon ball from Farragut as, lashed to his mast, he drove through the rebel fleet and dashed them to pieces, let that man vote against Grant. If any man would have Worden and Farragut and Winship and all our great Admirals haul down the Star Spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle and the breeze—if he would see them slink in shame from their own quarter decks, and give up their ships to Maury and Buchanan and Semmes and Moffatt, while the Confederate bars and emblems of slavery flaunt on every sea and in every State, let that man vote against Grant, vote early and vote often, for, if Grant be elected, this State shall disappear from the firmament before the banner of the United States shall suffer tarnish or shame on the land or on the deep. [Applause.] If there is any man among you that would reverse the order of history, who would bring upon you a shame and reproach never before known among the nations of the earth, who would have the commander of the United States army deliver up his sword and humbly bow before the rebel commander, let that man vote against Grant, but never again call himself an American citizen. [Applause.] If there is any man whose eyeballs would not burn to behold Lee upon the portico of the capitol, with Beauregard, Preston and Forrest at his side, with a Confederate army around him; and, as the government is transferred to them, listen to the rebel yell as it sounds on the field of battle and in the New York Convention, [loud cheers,] let such a man vote against Grant, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. [Applause.] Why, then, I repeat, should any lover of his country vote against Grant, Colfax and the Republican members of Congress? * * *

We had to raise an army to maintain our national existence, and where is the man to rob the soldier of his pay? Let him vote against General Grant. Where is the man that would plunder the widow, the orphan, the bereaved parents sitting helpless by the fireside? If you have an army it must have tents and clothing, for where is the man that would have the soldiers sleep on the bare ground, or go marching naked through the rebel States? You must also have horses and forage. You must have means of transportation on land and upon your rivers, lakes and seas. Where is the lover of his country that would have had Grant, or Sherman, or any of our great commanders, lose an opportunity to strike the enemy for want of transportation, or cavalry, or forage for his horses, or any other supply? Where is the man that would deprive the army of its bread and of its meat, snatch the cup from the sick soldier, deprive him of his nurse and hospital shelter, or medical care and attendance; and when France and England threatened us with a war of intervention in aid of the rebellion, what answer would have been given by the people of the United States for the burning of our towns and cities, and the ravaging of our coast, if such could have been prevented by means of money furnished by the people? for, during the contraction of this debt the people crowded to Mr. Lincoln, from day to day, and demanded that he should put forth the nation's strength, and pledged themselves to meet every call for men or for money. And who is there that would strike out for one second the glory of Farragut, of Winslow and of Worden, and all our other great sea-captains, on account of the whole naval expenditure? Think of it for a moment. You all remember that bright Sunday morning, when the nation quaked at the news as it flashed through the land, that a new monster of the deep had appeared the day before, and sunk two of our ships, and was about to ravage our coast; and when, four hours later, the word ran through the land that the little monitor, which appeared no bigger than a speck upon the sea, had fought her three hours, and had driven her crippled and shattered to her port—where is the man who, for the whole national debt created by our whole naval expenditure, would have lost for a minute, his share in the glory of the great achievement? [Cheers.] And when on another Sunday, the world beheld that great duel on the deep, in the face of Europe, when Winslow and the Kearsarge sent, by a single shot, the rebel pirate to the bottom of the sea, who would sell out his interest in the glory of that achievement or dock its dividend? And yet these are the things on which the financiers of the New York Convention are busy, with pencil and slate in their hands, to cipher away the [Laughter.] But they have quite other things in their minds when they profess to be figuring and reckoning discount and interests. Their hearts are mindful of something else. They are thinking of Meade and Gettysburg, and its glorious field; of the rebel ranks mowed by our artillery like grass before the scythe in that two days' battle. They are thinking of Sherman hewing his way from the mountains to the sea. [Applause.] They are thinking of George Thomas dashing their army to pieces at Nashville. [Applause.] They are thinking of the bloody fight of Schofield at Franklin, when the cannon balls crashed through the bones of the rebel soldiers and their officers like hail as thick as Lannes heard at Montebello. [Applause.] They are thinking of Butler's triumphant entry into New Orleans [applause and hisses] and patriotic administration. They are thinking of the humbling of the knee of the rebellion to the Stars and Stripes. They are thinking of Canby and the capture of Mobile. But above all they are thinking of that day when Lee surrendered his sword and his army to Grant, and when the voice of a great nation was lifted up in thanksgiving and praise to the Lord of Hosts. [A voice, "Glory to His name."] Against these things the financiers of the New York Convention may cipher in vain until the very figures shall burn and blister their eyeballs. [Applause.]

You, fellow-citizens, will be mindful of these things. You will lay them to your hearts when you come to make your choice for President of the United States and your Representatives in Congress. You will talk of them in your families by your firesides, and you will press them upon your neighbors. You will toil with them until the day of the polls, and the election of Grant and Colfax and a Republican Congress will be a crowning blessing to you and your posterity forever. [Great applause.]

PERSONAL.

W. F. Beers, night editor of the New York *Tribune*, died last Friday, of congestion of the brain, aged thirty-five. He had been in the *Tribune* office since 1866. He served during the entire war in the 10th New York Regiment, was promoted to be captain, having entered the service as a private, served with courage and ability, was once wounded, and twice captured by the rebels.

Congress has voted an appropriation of money and condemned cannon for a bronze statue to General Rawlins.

Prince Bismarck is expected to arrive shortly in the Isle of Wight, off the Southern English coast, where he will stay a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

Matilda Heron has been cited to show cause in the Probate Court of San Francisco why the property of the late District Attorney Byrne should not be disposed as ordered by his last will and testament. It will be remembered that Matilda Heron was the wife of Mr. Byrne, from whom she was never divorced. A report having reached San Francisco that she was on her way to contest his will, it was not placed in probate until a sufficient time had elapsed to allow her to reach that city. She has not yet arrived, and hence the above citation.

Miss Kellogg, who is winning golden opinions in England, will return to this country the latter part of July, and spend the remainder of the season at her Cold Spring residence, on the Hudson.

It is reported that General Joseph R. Hawley is going abroad for several months.

James Gordon Bennett's journalistic career was commenced as a copy-holder in the printing office of Wells & Lilly, in Boston, in 1819. The man who employed him was Henry W. Dutton, then foreman of the office, and now proprietor of the Boston *Transcript*.

It is suggested that Gilmore ought to capture Senator Schurz to execute that piano solo in which he wept out his grief over Greeley. It would be a splendid card for the Democratic jubilee, especially if the sorrowing surrounders could be got together again.

It is stated that the recent sudden death of John P. Brown, who for forty years had filled the place of dragoman to the American Mission at Constantinople, was the result of a rebuke received from Mr. Boker, the Minister, for an unauthorized statement which he had made to the Sultan concerning certain changes proposed by that sovereign in the order of succession to the Turkish throne. Mr. Boker, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, rebuked Mr. Brown with such earnestness for his improper statement to the Sultan that the latter was literally struck with apoplexy and died within an hour.

The pleasant reception which Miss Nellie Grant is receiving in Europe reminds the St. Louis *Republican* that about ten years ago, during the great Sanitary fair in that city, among the attractions calculated to draw was a monstrous shoe representing the old woman, mentioned in Mother Goose's melodies, who lived in a shoe, and who had so many children she didn't know what to do. Miss Nellie being then her infantile years—about seven—took a position in the shoe personating the "Old Woman," while she was surrounded by a galaxy of dolls, packed together like friendly sardines, representing the many children of the household. The personation was a success, and being daily repeated—no part of the many attractions drew better than the receptions given by the beautiful little Nellie Grant.

The venerable Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was married on the 6th instant to Miss Bruscup, of Springfield, Ohio, a young lady who went into his family when the Bishop was stricken with paralysis some years ago, forming an attachment which has resulted in marriage. The Bishop has just returned from the Conference at New York, and is hale and hearty, notwithstanding his advanced age.

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over-estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORD PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Pa Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Broche Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timeys, Bombazines,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellou.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW GOODS
THIS WEEK.

Children's Lawn Hats.
Leghorn Garden Hats.
New Ribbons and Ties.
Black Thread Laces.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Grey Tussore Parasols.
New Lace Undersleeves.
The Jacqueline Corset.
Mad. Griswold's Skirt Supporter.
Thomson's Ventilating Corsets.
Fine French Corsets.
The Bon Ton Bustle.
White Swiss Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
Striped and Buff Suits.
Brown Linen Dusters.
Percale Wrappers.
Misses' Linen and Pique Suits.
Misses' Striped Seersucker Suits.
Boys' Linen Suits,

AT

EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

NOTICE.

The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company,

Desirous of enlisting the attention of Manufacturers to the advantages of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace Company so locating, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Owen county, Indiana block coal field; the Ore from one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Pope or Massac county, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of two years.

To any Railway Car Manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty (20) Acres of ground required for Works, the timber from one hundred (100) Acres of the best Oak Timbered Land in Owen county, and ag order for one thousand cars to commence work upon.

To any Car Wheel Foundery or Axle Forge, the necessary grounds for Works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all other Manufacturing Establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their Works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the Railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD,
Genl. Supt. C. and T. H. R. R.,
Terre Haute, Ind.
TThs

L. R. NORTON,
DEALER IN
Pianos and Organs.
STATE AGENT FOR THE
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

W. O'KEEFFE,
OFFICE,
CENTRAL HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AGENT FOR
Langdon, Albright & Co.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

Shipments made direct from mines to all points on line of Pennsylvania Railroad and its western connections.

We invite correspondence with DEALERS on lines of these Roads, and will be happy to furnish Price Lists, including Freight to all Stations. TF

D. EINSTEIN.....E. FIATKOWSKI.
D. EINSTEIN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO D. S. ERB & CO.,
Wholesale Jobbers of
Cigars,
Tobaccos and
Smokers' Articles,
348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny

BIG SALE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOB LOTS GRENADINES,
JOB LOTS HERNANI,
JOB LOTS CHINTZES,
*JOB LO

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. F. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia. 7:ths

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
W. McDONALD, HENRY CRAWFORD,
JAMES H. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
L. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

7:ths

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Allegheny Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s 1876 and accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10, 1872.

Most of the rains of this season have been followed by cold weather, checking vegetation in its growth instead of helping it forward. The warm sun of the past two days is brought forward the growth of vegetation wonderfully, till one can almost see the change from hour to hour, and added the "night's strange sounds of mystic power," can be heard the corn cracking with phil growth. The langor of the weather felt in business circles, and all who are preparing to take their summer vacation, to whip the cold waters of the Lehigh summer, and watch with the speckled trout camp for brown hackle with the eager-ess of a broker for a commission, or run the rapids of the Susquehanna in a birch-bark canoe, with an Indian pilot, with rifle in poise for red deer, or float in the surf at the sea shore, as fate may dictate. Happy is the business man who can keep up his taste for the sports and for recreation, for he will add years to his life with increased opportunity for work and usefulness. As a rule our business men devote too much time to their work, and give out from overwork long before they are old. Our sage advice to old brains is to go beyond the reach of steamer stock lists and telegrams, and north the rest and sunlight of these sum-r days:

"For what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever—come perfect days."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds New York to-day, as furnished them by Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
6, Bonds of 1881	114¾	115	115
6, Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
6, Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
6, Bonds of 1865	115	115	115
6, Bonds of 1865, (new)	117¾	117¾	117¾
6, Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
6, Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
10s	114¾	114¾	114¾
5, Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Pacific Railroads—	
Central Pacific	114¾
Pacific Railroad	114¾
Pacific	114¾

The Northern Pacific Company has filed its through Montana, and the Commissioner of General Land Grant Office has accordingly ordered the lands to be withdrawn from the market. The road enters the territory at or near the intersection of the forty-seventh parallel with the western boundary, thence southeasterly following the Yellowstone to the Bozeman divide, over which it passes; thence north of Bozeman City and Hamilton to Gallatin City; thence up the Jefferson to Big Hole, and following that stream to the mountains; thence through the Lodge Pass; thence down the Deer Hell Gate and Missouri rivers; thence southerly, leaving the territory on the north side of the Fork of the Columbia, about twenty miles north of the intersection of the forty-seventh parallel with the boundary of the territory.

The portion of the road from the Pacific and Northern Pacific Road. A steamer is to be on the Upper Columbia, to run in connection with the road is completed to and across the Cascade Mountains, which probably will be about September 1. New York 1,379 tons of iron have just arrived, and another cargo was expected shortly.

The following table shows the prices of leading stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 10, 1872.	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00	4:00
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Union Pacific	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Pittsburgh	89	89	89	89	89	89
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
American Express	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
United States	85	85	85	85	85	85
Pacific Mail	75	75	75	75	75	75
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Northwestern	73	73	73	73	73	73
Northwestern preferred	94	94	94	94	94	94
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
New Jersey Central	119	119	119	119	119	119

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. YOUNG.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ILLINOIS LOAN COMPANY

Abell, Dole & Ferguson,

MATTOON, ILL.,

General Bankers,

Dealers in all descriptions of Illinois Bonds, make Loans on long time for Corporations, Capitalists and individual in sums to suit. Loans on Improved Farms at Market Rate Advance one third the valuation. Take Trust Mortgages and Deeds for Security. Five years interest 10 per cent. per annum, half yearly. Principal and interest payable at any Bank of Home lender lends no money. Parties who cannot be interviewed for money than the Prairie Lands of Illinois We look after and see to the prompt payment and protection of interest and principal as they mature. Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES:

Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank, Chicago; Hon. J. F. D. Lanier, President Third National Bank, New York; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, New York; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri; Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞Night Drafts on London.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¼@114¾.

NEW YORK, June 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and steady at 114¼@114¾. Loans from 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $45,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

Coupons 1881	120	5-20s, 1867	117½
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	66
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	31½
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	29¾
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were excessively dull, with a slight yielding in prices. Erie opened weak on lower quotations from London. The Erie transfer books for the election closed to-day, and borrowers of stock had to pay ⅛ up to 1-64 per cent. for use. There was some disposition to sell Northwestern common, but the transactions were small. The general market closed firm at an advance of about ⅛ per cent. from the lowest point of the day.

Western Union	76¾	St. Paul	56¾
Quicksilver	37½	do pref	78¾
Adams Express	97½	Toledo & Wabash	76½
Wells, Fargo & Co	38½	do pref	87
American	78½	Fort Wayne	98¾
United States	85	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	75	do pref	50
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	97	do pref	116
Erie	61¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46½
do pref	83	C. C. & I. C.	93½
Harlem	120	Burlington & Quincy	131
do pref	130	Lake Shore	95¾
Michigan Central	119¾	Panama	37½
Cleveland & Pitts	119¾	Illinois Central	137½
Northwestern	73	Union Pacific	32¾
do pref	94	C. P. Bonds	103¾
Rock Island	110¾	Union	94¾
N. J. Central	119	Del. Lack. & Westn	107¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Scotia	June 12	Liverpool	
Olympia	June 12	Glasgow	
Wyoming	June 12	Liverpool	
City of Washington	June 13	Liverpool	
Algeria	June 15	Liverpool	
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool	
Java	June 15	Liverpool	
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool	
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool	
Parthia	June 22	Liverpool	
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow	
Great Western	June 25	Bristol	
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool	
Nevada	June 29	Glasgow	
Roussau	June 29	France	
Manhattan	July 3	Liverpool	
Ville de Paris	July 13	France	

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 10, 1872.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67 at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 10, 1872.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 71 at 4 P. M. F.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 10, 1872.

Weather cloudy and cool, with the appearance of rain. It rained nearly all last night and at intervals to-day. The Andes arrives from Cincinnati at 6 P. M.; the Express left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; the Keystone State left for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.; the Express left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; the Andes arrives from Cincinnati at 6 P. M.; the Express left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; the Keystone State left for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. to-morrow. River six feet and rising. Wheeling creek is still running out this evening. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

S. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth	
Elector	Abrams	Geneva	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva	

Departed.

S. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth	
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva	

Monongahela five feet two inches and rising.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.

Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated five feet two inches and rising. The weather during the day was cloudy with indications of more rain.

The new steamer Key West, Captain Todd, is receiving for Fort Benton, and will have quick dispatch.

The first-class packet Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. The boat and her officers are just the kind we like to recommend.

Captain Gould has named his new St. Louis and Naples packet Juanita Keeper in honor of his beautiful and accomplished lady of Naples, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Keener.

The splendid side wheel steamer Juniata, Capt. Brentnall, takes her departure this day for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. Persons going that way will do well to bear that in mind.

The towboat Collier and barges, Captain E. Williamson, will positively leave for St. Louis on Wednesday. Shippers can rely on this. A very careful and accomplished lady of Naples, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Keener.

The fine packet Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, is announced for Cincinnati and way landings. Persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The first clerk is Mr. C. W. Russell, as clever an officer as can be found anywhere.

The Sioux City *Journal* pronounces the Peninsula one of the finest boats on the Upper Missouri, she has just been repainted and refurnished throughout. The Far West was expected to arrive at Sioux City yesterday from Fort Benton.

In with be preceded by reference to our advertising columns that the steamer Elizabeth, Captain Houghton, will leave punctually at 3 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this fact in mind. Send the freight down early so as to avoid mistakes.

The Arkansas river is falling as far down as Swan Lake landing, but it is still bank full and slightly over its banks. There is no damage to the crops along the lower end of the river will likely reduce the yield of cotton and corn by at least 25 per cent.

The U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and experienced officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

The conspicuous maw of the Belle Lee for fuel accounted the wood choppers of the White river country, so that it made their hair stand. She cleaned out every wood pile she saw, and on her way out the woodmen raised rates on her. It will take the cutters all summer to fill up their depleted wood ranks.

B. M. Yorke, who worked on the steamboat Gen Buell, running from Cincinnati to Louisville, has not been seen or heard of by his family since the first week of last August. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, or what has become of him, would confer a lasting favor by sending the desired information by mail to Mrs. B. M. Young, Farmers' Retreat, Dearborn county, Indiana.

Messrs. Palmer's Iron Ship-building Company, foot of Houston and Greene sts., entrance on Greene st., New York City, May 2, 1872.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until JUNE 26th, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of Condemned Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Wrought Iron Gun Carriages, and Scrap, Cast and Wrought Iron from Gun Carriages, at or near the Arsenal at Rock Island, Forts Lafayette and Gibson, New York Harbor, and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh.

This sale contemplates the disposition of the following:

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

33 cast iron Cannon and Howitzers, weighing from 100 to 900 pounds each;
12 cast iron Cannon and Howitzers, weighing from 900 to 4,000 pounds each;
171 cast iron Cannon and Mortars, weighing from 4,000 to 7,000 pounds each;
54 cast iron Cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds each;
37 cast iron Cannon, weighing from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds each;
5 cast iron Cannon, 30 wrought iron bands, weighing about 17,000 pounds each;
37 cast iron Cannon, with wrought iron bands, weighing about 11,000 pounds each;
10 Steel Cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 11,200 pounds each;
633,324 pounds (estimated) cast iron Projectiles;
100,000 pounds of Shot, Shell or Loose Iron.

AT FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y. H.

12 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each;
10 cast iron Cannon, with wrought iron bands weighing about 9,800 pounds each;
20 wrought iron Gun Carriages and Chassis, for 12,000 pounds (estimated) cast iron Projectiles.

AT FORT GIBSON, N. Y. H.

10 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each;
2 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 5,700 pounds each;
10,000 pounds (estimated) Scrap, Cast and Wrought Iron from Gun Carriages.

AT ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

About 25,000 pounds Bronze Cannon.

Further information can be had on application at this office or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms—Cash. Ten per cent. of the value of each and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores, which will be delivered by the Government on the wharves at the respective posts. Bids for scrap will be delivered, optional with the Department with or without the guns. The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed sufficient or satisfactory. It will not be responsible for any bids made to be approved by the War Department.

Endorse bids "Proposals for Purchasing Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores."

S. CRISPIN, Brt. Col. U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,

PROPRIETOR.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDIRONS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

J. M. COOPER & BRO.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. Houston and Greene sts., entrance on Greene st.,
NEW YORK CITY, May 2, 1872.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until JUNE 26th, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of Condemned Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Wrought Iron Gun Carriages, and Scrap, Cast and Wrought Iron from Gun Carriages, at or near the Arsenal at Rock Island, Forts Lafayette and Gibson, New York Harbor, and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh.

This sale contemplates the disposition of the following:

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

33 cast iron Cannon and Howitzers, weighing from 100 to 900 pounds each;
12 cast iron Cannon and Howitzers, weighing from 900 to 4,000 pounds each;
171 cast iron Cannon and Mortars, weighing from 4,000 to 7,000 pounds each;
54 cast iron Cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds each;
37 cast iron Cannon, weighing from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds each;
5 cast iron Cannon, with wrought iron bands, weighing about 17,000 pounds each;
37 cast iron Cannon, with wrought iron bands, weighing about 11,000 pounds each;
10 Steel Cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 11,200 pounds each;
633,324 pounds (estimated) cast iron Projectiles;
100,000 pounds of Shot, Shell or Loose Iron.

AT FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y. H.

12 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each;
10 cast iron Cannon, with wrought iron bands weighing about 9,800 pounds each;
20 wrought iron Gun Carriages and Chassis, for 12,000 pounds (estimated) cast iron Projectiles.

AT FORT GIBSON, N. Y. H.

10 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each;
2 cast iron Cannon, weighing about 5,700 pounds each;
10,000 pounds (estimated) Scrap, Cast and Wrought Iron from Gun Carriages.

AT ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

About 25,000 pounds Bronze Cannon.

Further information can be had on application at this office or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms—Cash. Ten per cent. of the value of each and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores, which will be delivered by the Government on the wharves at the respective posts. Bids for scrap will be delivered, optional with the Department with or without the guns. The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed sufficient or satisfactory. It will not be responsible for any bids made to be approved by the War Department.

Endorse bids "Proposals for Purchasing Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores."

S. CRISPIN, Brt. Col. U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

CROCERIES, &C.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA!

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A. M and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. R. R. ADAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER R. BENNETT.....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
The highest current rates will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 5 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

Leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS,

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
MORRIS DORSEY.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.

THIS DAY—3 P. M.

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or passage apply on board or to
CHAS. FAIRMAN, Agent.

The JUNIATA will receipt Passengers and Freight through to St. Louis.

For Cincinnati.

WEDNESDAY, June 12—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

ARGOSY,

B. F. GOODWIN.....Commander.
CHARLES B. RUSSELL.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on Board, or to
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, on Wharfboat.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, June 12—5 P. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

MOLLIE EBERT.

G. W. EBERT.....Commander.
S. PEPPARD.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

THE STEAMER

COLLIER AND BARGES.

E. WILLIAMSON.....Captain
CHAS. MATHEWS.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

We will give Through Bills of Lading on Steamer Collier to Nashville, Tenn., Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and to all points on the Mississippi & Arkansas. Also to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Council Bluff, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Dakota, Brownsville, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and all points made by Western and Transportation Companies from Cairo and St. Louis. Freights put through at lowest rates. Shippers will find it for their interest to ship by this route.

GEO. H. GHRIEST, & CO.,
No. 93 Water street.

FORT BENTON.

For Missouri River and Fort Benton.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872.

THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER

KEY WEST,

J. TODD.....Commander.
N. BUSEN.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE,
Water street.

NOTICE—

THE ELIZABETH PACKET

Is now making her Regular Trips, arriving at Pittsburgh at half past 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and leaving at 3 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co. are on the list and that portion of the traveling community who use this line, if they will send their Freight early in the day, that the Boat may start promptly on time.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 00 and $80 00
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown or Derry.....30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh.....$74 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE,
No. 2 Astor House, New York;
WM. BINGHAM,
143 Smithfield street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

MEDICAL.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

TAKE

MEXICAN FLUID EXT. BUCHU!

The Greatest Diuretic Ever Disc'd.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT!

THE PUREST AND MOST RELIABLE BUCHU PREPARED IS THE

Mexican Fluid Ext. Buchu,

"A positive and specific Remedy" for Non-Retention or Incontinuence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucuous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases arising from the Habits of Dissipation and Kindness, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HOLMES & CO.'S

Fluid Extract of Mexican Buchu.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or abuses attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face and Pallid Countenance.

FEMALES—In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in no other class of diseases is a prompt remedy more required. Those painful diseases of Suppression, Inflammation or Supression, Irritation or Nervous State of the Uterus, arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation, or the Decline or Change of Life. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives, after Confinements, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes and all ages, attended with any of the above Diseases or Symptoms.

No Family Should be Without It!

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases" Insanity and Consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but few will confess. The records of the Insane Asylum, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of some Tonic to give it strength, and "Holmes & Co.'s Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu" is that tonic.

Retailed by all Druggists at 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE, or Six Bottles for $4 00, which, when placing this valuable compound within the reach of the patient, no matter how corrosive.

BEWARE of counterfeits. Ask for Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu, Holmes & Co., Proprietors, New York city. BEWARE of Spurious Buchu Mixtures, prepared by unlicensed Quacks, who are kept before the public by notorious advertisements.

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines,

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

360 LIBERTY STREET,

ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

TABLE BUTTER—CHOICE TABLE dairy, and for sale at lowest rates, at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOLMES & CO'S

Fluid Extract of Mexican Buchu.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or abuses attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face and Pallid Countenance.

FEMALES—In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in no other class of diseases is a prompt remedy more required. Those painful diseases of Suppression, Inflammation or Supression, Irritation or Nervous State of the Uterus, arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation, or the Decline or Change of Life. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives, after Confinements, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes and all ages, attended with any of the above Diseases or Symptoms.

No Family Should be Without It!

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases" Insanity and Consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but few will confess. The records of the Insane Asylum, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of some Tonic to give it strength, and "Holmes & Co.'s Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu" is that tonic.

Retailed by all Druggists at 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE, or Six Bottles for $4 00, which, when placing this valuable compound within the reach of the patient, no matter how corrosive.

BEWARE of counterfeits. Ask for Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu, Holmes & Co., Proprietors, New York city. BEWARE of Spurious Buchu Mixtures, prepared by unlicensed Quacks, who are kept before the public by notorious advertisements.

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines,

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

360 LIBERTY STREET,

ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

TABLE BUTTER—CHOICE TABLE dairy, and for sale at lowest rates, at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT

SECURITIES.

To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abund

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

A FIELD DAY IN CONGRESS.

Filibustering in Both Branches.

Hot Words Passed in the House.

The Last Appropriation Bill Passed.

THE ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENT MODIFIED.

Mrs. Dr. Walker Addresses the House

The Steamboat Bill Fails.

Ohio River Bridge Bill Laid Over.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

Filibustering in Both Branches.

When the two houses met this morning, it was thought the pending appropriation bill would fail, and it was conceded by all sides that an extra session was inevitable. Mr. Howe early obtained the floor in the Senate, and, urged on by Conkling and others, continued to talk against time on a matter of no consequence, while Mr. Sherman in vain appealed to him to allow a motion to extend the time to six o'clock to be passed. Chandler followed him in a long harangue, began, as he informed his friends, with the idea of talking till noon, the hour of adjournment. Meantime, the House had unexpectedly to recommitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill, and immediately afterwards had passed a resolution of its own extending the time to six o'clock. When these two facts were reported to the Senate, it might shift the whole responsibility of defeating the appropriation to the Senate, and Mr. Chandler began to show signs of weakness. At the same time the President had caused it to be understood among Senators that he was very loth to call an extra session if it could be avoided. This was whispered to Mr. Chandler and he gave up his opposition, and the bill went again to conference.

In the House the struggle had been very animated. The Democrats really began to enter dilatory motions before the conference had reported, so determined were they to end the session without a vote on the bill with the enforcement section in it. At half after eight nearly enough dilatory motions were pending to fill up the time, when Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, drew a resolution to recommit the report. Upon explaining to the Democratic side his purpose to attack the means by which the objectionable section was added to the bill and retained there by the conference, all dilatory motions were temporarily withdrawn, and Kelly proceeded with a speech on his motion, which attracted deep attention from all parts of the House, and which was beyond question the most brilliant effort of the entire session. He declared that self-respect constrained him to say he felt that if by force of mere majority they could drive this bill and enforcement amendment through, it would be an act for which, so far as he and others around him were concerned, would be the result of such conduct as that for which he had more than a score of times in the past been arraigned in the community to solitary confinement and penal servitude. The bill had attained its present state by what, so far as his consciousness was concerned, appeared to him as false pretences, characterized by all the features of that offence which the laws of Pennsylvania punishes. In this strain he spoke at length. From this moment the filibustering changed to the Republican side, and was chiefly carried on by Pierce, of Mississippi, Maynard, Hoar, of Massachusetts, the three negro members, Revels, Stevenson, of Ohio, and General Butler. The excitement ran high. Bingham declared resistance to the amendment was as disreputable as dishonorable, as unconstitutional and as damning as that treason inaugurated twelve years ago by the bayonet. Gen. Morgan, at the top of his voice, branded the statements of Kelley as Bingham repeated and Morgan retorted in still stronger terms. Meantime the Speaker was pounding with all his might, members were calling order and asking the Speaker to make arrests, and generally speaking there was bedlam let loose on the floor. Finally, both sides called for the words of Bingham and Morgan to be taken down, and while these were being written out order was restored. Soon after the bill was re-committed by 99 to 79. At half-past two the Conference reported that it could not agree, and asked for a new conference, after a little delay from a few Republican filibusters. Thurman, in the Senate, made a motion to accede to the request of the House, and in spite of Conkling's objections it was carried, through an explanation from Stevenson, a member of the last conference, that there was a unanimous agreement to 92 of 93 amendments, and in his opinion a report could be so made to the Senate as to make action on the bill possible. Mr. Edmunds agreed also to this view, and the Senate followed the example of the House and reappointed the same conferees. These reported very shortly, having so modified the enforcement section as to enable the Democrats on the conference to agree. It passed the Senate without opposition by a party vote, and in the House the Democrats were voted all in favor, and the Republicans all voted upon, and a motion to extend the time of adjournment to nine o'clock was easily carried. Several efforts were made only twenty-one Democrats could be rallied to sustain dilatory motions, and so no call of the yeas and nays on them could be had. This still finally passed by a party vote about six o'clock. The President had a proclamation for an extra session drawn for half after twelve, and when the time was changed to six, the proclamation was changed for half after six; but no session would have been called if the enforcement clause had failed.

Dr. Mary Walker Attempts to Address the House.

During the afternoon session in the House, while the members were chatting among the desks, Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker, in her well-known costume, rapidly entered and ascended the steps to the clerk's desk and began a speech in behalf of an appropriation for nurses in the army. Warming up, she soon mounted the chair, threw off her hat and began her speech in earnest. One of the officers of the House went to her and told her she could not make a speech there. To this she replied, "Very well, I will take the Speaker's chair," which she did, and resumed her speech. The doorkeeper here entered the hall and gave positive orders to put her out, which was obeyed immediately, the doctor exclaiming as she made her exit, "Gentlemen, this will be a disgrace to you as long as you live." The women that sent me here, and you have refused to hear me." Her attempt to thus gain a hearing in the House created much amusement. The chair states that the Committee on Admission of Messrs. Haselton, Burdett, Maynard and others to make a ten minutes' speech during the recess, that she might explain the cruelty of adjourning Congress before the Civil Rights bill should be passed. They told her there would be no objection, and that she subsequently spoke to Mr. Buffington, who granted permission.

Money for Pittsburgh—Almost.

General Negley succeeded, against great opposition in the House to-day, in securing the passage of a bill for a site for public buildings at Pittsburgh. A call of the roll left him in a minority of eight votes. He demanded the reading of the names, and while that was going on the requisite number was obtained and one to spare. The bill, however went over to next session in the Senate for want of time.

The General Bridge Bill

For the Ohio river failed in the Senate because the report of the Conference Committee came too late. This report passed the House only a few moments before adjournment. The bill would have been in conference in the afternoon and saved, but for the factious opposition of Conger, of Michigan. Although not a law, such an expression of the sense of the two bodies was given that the engineers' bureau will conform its action in regard to new bridges very closely to the provisions of the pending bill. The certainty of its passage early next session is such that no railroad company can afford to ignore it in future bridge building.

The Steamboat Bill Failed Wholly

through the opposition of Conkling, so far as action on the floor of the Senate was concerned. Mr. Blair attempted to call it up at noon, when Conkling gave notice that he should speak upon it till six o'clock if need be. There was no attempt to amend by those who were opposed. The chief object was to defeat the bill absolutely. Amendments might have been effected any time within the last ten days. Thereupon three elements of opposition—the assistant secretary of the treasury, with two or three treasury clerks, the patent device men, and the inspectors. On them, on the floor of the Senate Conkling was the only opposing element in the way of the bill that amounted to anything, and he successfully held the bill off and finally threw it over.

The Buell Records.

Mr. Coburn, of the Military Committee, made a partial report on the Buell Court papers and the preservation of the records of the army. No trace of the Buell record can be found as yet. No blame for the loss has been fixed upon any one. Generals Buell and Lew Wallace both agree that there was nothing in the record which would cause either Generals Grant or Sherman to wish them out of the way. The letter books of the headquarters of the army and especially General Halleck's headquarters, were found badly mutilated, and this is attributed chiefly to Halleck. While many of them were claimed as private, they were mostly on public operations in the field, and of great value to official history. General Badeau, by permission of General Rawlins, had in London 967 letters. All the regular army reports were on file, and the records in all branches of the War Department are kept with great care.

The Last Day's Work.

The President notified the committee of both houses which waited on him a few moments previous to adjournment, that he had signed all the bills which had reached him. There is general satisfaction to-night over the removal of the necessity for a called session. The President strongly desired to avoid it. Aside from those on both sides who desired to force an extra session for political reasons, nearly the entire lobby of all grades was busy in attempts to force adjournment without action on the appropriation bill, so as to cause the opening of another session where they could continue their jobbing. Although there was considerable confusion at times through the day in both houses, and some disorder in the lower house, on the whole there has been good feeling throughout, and the session ended in a very creditable manner.

Our Complications with Spain.

There is considerable anxiety to-night in regard to our complications with Spain, growing out of the course pursued in Dr. Howard's case. The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, is exerting himself to remove the embarrassments of the situation, but what success is attending his action is not known.

GRANT AND WILSON

Notified of Their Nomination.

Some Felicitous Speech-Making

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Pursuant to notice, Judge Settle, of North Carolina, President of the National Republican Convention, and the Vice Presidents for the several States and Territories, met at the Ebbett House at noon to-day, to take action in regard to officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nominations at Philadelphia. Judge Settle and the most of the Vice Presidents were present. An arrangement had been previously made with the President to meet him at eight o'clock this evening, but as many of the gentlemen residing in distant States desired to take the evening train for home, Judge Settle and several of the Vice Presidents waited on the President at the Capitol, and requested that he would fix an earlier hour. He accordingly fixed one o'clock P. M., and at that hour was at the White House awaiting the arrival of the officers of the convention. The latter arrived at about 1:30 P. M., and were shown into the President's private office. The President came in a moment later, when each of the delegates was introduced by Judge Settle. After the ceremony of introduction had been performed Judge Settle said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you to perform a very agreeable duty. We are here to officially inform you of your unanimous nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 6th instant. Beyond this I do not know that we have anything to say. Here Judge Settle handed the President a letter officially notifying him of his nomination.

The President said—Gentlemen, I am not now ready to respond to your letter, but will take an early opportunity to do so in writing.

Judge Settle—Yes, sir; your answer, I presume, should be addressed to me.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois—I wish the President of the Convention would tell President Grant what a superb ovation we had. I never saw anything so equal it.

Judge Settle—I confess I am unequal to the task, and consequently I must decline. Suppose you do it?

The President—That is a speech to which I could appropriately respond. It is short and to the point. This sally of the President occasioned general merriment.

Judge Settle—I am quite sure I should fail if I attempted anything like a description of the Convention. It cannot be described. The enthusiasm, the unanimity, the solid vote of every State, can't be adequately described in the public prints. The President must himself have been present to fully appreciate the Convention. What we now want to do especially is to tell the President what we intend to do in November.

Paul Strobach—Mr. President, as a Vice President of the National Convention, and as a representative of the Germans of America, I pledge Alabama for you in November with a handsome a majority as in 1868, and on over-whelming majority of 500,000 German votes in the United States.

The President—It is certainly gratifying for me to learn that, after holding office three years, never having before held political office, and never having been a candidate for nomination, I am so warmly endorsed by my former supporters. This is something I cannot forget. I am of course very grateful.

General Solomon D. Meredith said: The nomination of President Grant is unprecedented in the history of the United States. In the Philadelphia Convention every congressional district was represented, and every delegate cast his vote for you, Mr. President. I have been present at other Republican Conventions, I was present when Lincoln and Fremont were first nominated, and I can say unhesitatingly that I never before saw such spontaneous unanimity as was exhibited at Philadelphia. We are all flattering to you, sir. And now let me say for Indiana that she will give you fifteen electoral votes. We will not say anything about the precise majority, but I am sure of fifteen electoral votes.

The President—At any rate don't let your people vote but once. [Laughter.]

General Meredith—No, we propose to give the State by a handsome majority, by allowing each person to vote once only.

B. G. Conley, of Georgia, the Georgia Vice President said: We will do the best we can for you.

The President—That is as much as Georgia can do. [Laughter.]

General John F. Benjamin, of Missouri—You know as well as I do, Mr. President, that dissatisfaction has existed in the ranks of the Republican party in Missouri; but let me assure you that the dissatisfaction is very slight. We propose to do as we did in 1868, and will do our duty at the polls.

Gov. Fairchild, on behalf of Wisconsin, pledged the President a handsome majority, as did the Vice President from Michigan, and Charles J. Meiord, colored, of Virginia. The latter put down Virginia for 60,000 for Grant.

A. N. Norton, of Texas, said if Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore, Texas will give you her electoral vote. Every loyal man will support you, inasmuch as they have already surrendered to you.

Wm. H. Wisner, of Tennessee—I promise you, Mr. President, that we will make a gallant fight in Tennessee. There are a good many Old Line Southern Democracy in my State, who, if they are called on to give up their organization for you, will do it, for you would prefer to surrender to you, as they did in 1864.

The delegation then took their leave and proceeded to the Capitol to wait on Senator Wilson. They met him in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Judge Settle, addressing Senator Wilson, said he had a very grateful duty to perform, under the instructions of the Philadelphia National Convention, and handed him a letter informing him of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, and added that he was sure he could not, even if he attempted, give an idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed at the convention.

Senator Wilson made the following impromptu reply: I will in a day or two give you a response in writing to this communication. I take this occasion, however, to thank you and the members of the Convention you represent, for the manifestation of confidence. As I neither asked nor wrote to any member of the Convention, for the office to vote, I am all the more grateful for their generous support, and gratified too for the friendly tone of the Republican press of the country. For thirty-six years, in public life and in private life, I have striven to maintain the distinguishing idea of the Republican party—the freedom and equality of all men. I have striven ever to be true to my country and to the rights of our common humanity—to know no sectional interest, nor race, nor color. In the future as in the past, I shall unfaltering adhere to these principles which are the convictions of my judgment, heart and conscience. I am clearly of opinion that the great soldier who rendered such illustrious services to his country in the field will now will be re-elected President of the United States. His humanity to the vanquished, his firmness to vindicate the rights of the humblest of our defenders, and his devotion to the leading ideas of the Republican party, are not questioned. I shall esteem it an honor to be associated with him in the coming contest. While I am grateful to the friends who gave me such a generous support, I hope those who so adhered with such devotion to Mr. Colfax. We have been personal and political friends for nearly twenty years, and it is a source of pleasure to me to say to me that our personal relations have not been disturbed by the recent contest. While I shall never cease to feel grateful to the friends who honored me by their support, I shall ever cherish with high respect for those who deemed it to be their duty to give their support to others. I hope we shall strive to win to our support every honest man, every man in the country—every man true to the right, to humanity; every man who would elevate the condition of the toiling millions, and who would promote become a great christian nation, an example to the world. Let it be understood that our party are wide open to receive all devoted to the country, and who would advance the happiness and general well-being of all sections of the land, and all conditions of the people. We Republicans should offer the hand of reconciliation to all fair-minded and honorable men, and use all legitimate means to achieve success for the honor and salvation of the country, as well as for that of the party which saved the Union and established freedom in every part of the land.

THE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the official letter notifying President Grant of his nomination, which was handed him by the President of the Philadelphia Convention:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

TO THE PRESIDENT—SIR: Having been, by our instructions, we the undersigned, President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th inst., have the honor to inform you of your nomination for re-election to the office of President of the United States. As it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed or the unanimity which showed you as the choice of the people, we can only add that you received the entire vote of every State and Territory. Regarding your re-election as necessary to the peace and continued prosperity of the country, we ask your acceptance of the nomination.

The letter is signed by Thomas Settle, President, and all the Vice Presidents.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Following is the President's reply in accepting the nomination:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

To Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention, Paul Strobach, Rinka Baxter, C. A. Sargent, and others, Vice Presidents:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held at Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions, and in all occupations, when relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as executive of a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see the speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, June 10th, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. Joseph Bennett, Muscatine, Iowa	3
Charles McKiernan, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Joseph Trenkenschuh, Columbus, Ind	3
E. F. Huylar, D., New York, N. Y	3
Mrs. Nancy Day, New Castle, Pa	3
Pat. Carrighen, East Birmingham, Pa	3
Gotlieb Burge, Freeport, Pa	3
L. F. Amburst, Turtle Creek, Pa	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Lively Scene at the Union Depot.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening quite a consternation was created in the Union Depot by the attempt of a young man named Frank L. Stevenson to shoot certain parties in his immediate vicinity. The party named approached a gentleman named Bradley, and in a few words told him that he had "been looking for him," at the same time drawing and firing a revolver. Luckily, Mr. Bradley had reached a place of safety ere the bullet arrived at its intended locality. Failing in his endeavor to introduce cold lead into Mr. Bradley's system, Stevenson next directed his weapon toward Mr. A. J. Diller, the oldest and best known ticket agent in the Pennsylvania depot. Mr. Diller sought convenient refuge behind one of the iron columns in the depot police, was speedily on the ground, and secured the would-be assassin and conveyed him to the lock-up, where he was confined for a hearing to-day. Stevenson, it is alleged, has been "spreeing" for several days, and the trouble is all set down to that account.

THE noise of passing vehicles on Smithfield street interfered considerably with the proceedings of the councils yesterday. It is hoped that the wooden pavement, ordered in front of City Hall will soon be put down.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Billy Manning's minstrels gave their initial entertainment at the new theater last evening, to a very large but not crowded audience. The performance from first last to was of a superior character, stamping the troupe as worthy to rank with the few first class minstrel organizations of the country. The audience manifested their appreciation of everything done for their amusement by the warmest plaudits. The second performance takes place to-night, with an entire change of programme.

Trimble's Varieties.

There was the usual jam at this house last night. The sextuple song and dance by the young ladies from Baltimore was a great success. The female minstrels brought out a number of new songs and jokes which "took" immensely with the people present. A number of other things were done. A new program me to-night.

Academy of Music.

Last evening that famous and ever popular band of minstrels—the renowned Carncross & Dixey's—made their first appearance in our city this season. The programme from first to last was all that could be desired, and the several features presented were never equaled in the city. The "first part" was brilliant with wit, humor and pathos. The ballads of Mr. Carncross and Mr. Wails were most enthusiastically encored, while the humors of Dixey and Moran, the "end men," kept up a continuous round of laughter. The interlocutor and banjoist, Mr. Griffin, is so well known to our public that a word in his praise is unnecessary. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Ross, is not surpassed in any entertainment of a similar nature in the country. In the second part the efforts of the comedians are ably seconded by Unsworth and Eugene, than whom no more clever performers ever put on the cork. In a word Carncross & Dixey present such a performance to our public as is well worth their patronage, and during their stay, no doubt, the Academy of Music will be crowded nightly, as it should be.

A Complete Stock.

The greatest variety of liquors of all kinds are kept constantly on hand at the wholesale house of Messrs. Kiser & Clark, No. 166 Wood street, corner of Sixth avenue. It would be a difficult matter to name a desirable brand of anything in their line not to be found in their extensive establishment. In this notice, however, we do not propose to give an enumeration of their stock, further than to call especial attention to a few articles. The firm claim to have in store and for sale some of the oldest rye whiskey in Allegheny county, which surely must meet with a rapid sale. In the large supply of goods which they have just received, are fifty cases of St. Julien claret wine and a large quantity of Hostetter and Boker's bitters, to which the attention of the trade is directed. Brandy and whiskey in flasks and bottles of all kinds can always be obtained in any desired quantities from Messrs. Kiser & Clark. They have also an immense assortment of fancy bar cordials.

N. H.

Stands for North Homestead, and New Hampshire also.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

It is Confidently Expected

That the liveliest bidding at North Homestead will be by those who have been to the greatest number of "excursions" elsewhere—they will be able to make intelligent comparisons, and will understand at once that there is no danger of the market being overstocked with *that sort* of lots.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Second Hand Barouche

will be sold at Whiting's auction, on Thursday, the 13th, at 11 A. M.

Panama,

Leghorn, Canton, Swiss, palm leaf and straw hats at low prices at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Ask Your Wife

If she will go with you to North Homestead on the 17th. It will pay.

Insure Your Property.

While the man who stakes his all on the cast of a die is imprudent and reckless in the highest degree, his conduct is scarcely more culpable than that of the man who will neglect to take out a policy of insurance upon his property against loss by fire. How often in a single night are men deprived of the accumulations of a lifetime, and their families reduced at once in utter and irretrievable ruin by fire when they are without the means of safety, which can only be obtained through insurance. Now, before it is too late, we advise all who have property liable to become a prey to the devouring element to be insured in that reliable home company, the Ben. Franklin, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny—a company than which there is none better managed, and one which adjusts all losses promptly and satisfactorily.

"Excelsior Spring"

At North Homestead is on lot No. 18. The spring itself has been valued by many visitors at from $50 to $1,000. We can only say it is worth a trip there to see it, and drink its almost ice cold water.

White Hats

Of every description at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

"The Queen of the Road."

The favor with which the new buckwagon, called the "Queen of the Road," manufactured by Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75 and 77 and 79 Liberty street, has has been received in this community is unprecedented. None who have seen this light, graceful and easy-riding vehicle could be prevailed upon under any circumstances to buy another. Its points of excellence and superiority over the heavy, cumbrous affair heretofore in use are so apparent that no doubt can exist that the "Queen" will be entirely superseded by the use of the latter. No one who has any intention of buying a buckwagon should fail to call on the firm named and examine the specimens of this superior and handsome vehicle now on exhibition at their extensive carriage manufactory.

Ask Your Husband

Have you been to North Homestead? Have you picked your lot? Are you going to buy more than one?

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

William of Orange and the Twelfth of July—Lecture by Rev. W. H. Gill.

By request this gentleman will deliver his popular lecture on the above subject in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. From the newspaper reports of this lecture it is a splendid description of William, the Third Prince of Orange, and the benefits to Protestantism and civil liberty achieved by the glorious revolution of 1688, in which William was the hero. This lecture cannot fail to be of great interest, more especially as preparations are being made all over the country for a celebration, on a grand scale, on the coming twelfth of July of the thrilling events of which it gives an account.

Dry Sillery and "Extra,"

Charles Heidsieck, Champagne. For sale by Littell & Mechling. TU

The Nobby Styles

Can all be obtained at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

From Rev. I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College.

MESSRS. LOCKHART & CO.—*Dear Sir:* I have examined "Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod with Spiral Flanges," manufactured by you, and cheerfully give it my unqualified approval. For lightness, strength, extent of surface and conducting power, it is far superior to any lightning rod with which I am acquainted. Its general introduction would be a public benefit. Very truly yours,

I. C. PERSHING.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue. Pittsburgh.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

Cheape than the Cheapest.

While Captain Joe Liebler claims to make the best trunk offered in this market he is yet able to undersell all his competitors, as may be ascertained by comparing his prices with those prevailing elsewhere. The immense quantities turned out at his manufactory and rapidly sold at his stores enable him to do this very readily. If, therefore, you would obtain a superior article of trunk, valise or traveling bag, and save money besides, you have only to call at the "trunk king's" Central store, No. 104 Wood street, or his Allegheny branch, No. 131 Federal street.

Buy Your Hats

At the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Remember,

a cheap carriage will be sold at N. Whiting & Co.'s, on Thursday, the 13th, at 11 A. M.

The "Gardner Fire Extinguisher."

Too much cannot be said in favor of small, portable apparatus for extinguishing fires in the outset. Machines of this kind have done a great deal of good all over the country in putting out fires without the damage by water which is attendant upon the use of engines. It is claimed that the "Gardner Fire Extinguisher" is the lightest, simplest, cheapest and most effective extinguisher ever offered to the public, and persons interested will do well to give it their consideration as a means of protection from fire. See advertisement.

THE RIVAL SISTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A BEAUTIFUL BUT DANGEROUS HEROINE.

Miss Cranston, a very accomplished woman, kept a female school near Blanton, a quiet town in New Jersey. This place had been selected by Mrs. Blake, the mother of one of the Rival Sisters, as her home, on account of the reputation of the school. Mrs. Blake made her advent in Blanton in the character of a widow who had recently lost her husband, and she brought with her a daughter ten years of age, named Hester, who was placed with Miss Cranston as a pupil.

Hester Blake was a remarkable child.

Miss Cranston found her a quiet, even sturdy. "If she is not tempted, all may go well with her," thought the old lady; "but if she is—" and the ominous shake of the head expressed more than words.

Mrs. Blake had fifteen hundred dollars a year, which she stated was derived from property in the South; but where it was situated, and in what place she had lived before she made her advent in Blanton, was a matter of conjecture. No amount of pumping had been successful in extracting such information from either mother or daughter.

For a few years the stranger lived almost alone, for her friendless advent among them had not inspired her neighbors with much confidence in her antecedents; but as time went on, she won upon the good opinion of those around her, and at the time my story opens, Mrs. Blake was received as a guest by the best families in the village.

People did not trust her, but they admired and pitied her; for they said "she is goodly to look at, and she has evidently been a sufferer in the battle of life." At all events the suspicious woman happened to be awake, and she had risen, and emerging through a window, crept around where she could listen to all they said. She too, now, meant to have her profit out of the scheme, the secret of which she had obtained unknown to them.

On the following day Mr. Landry felt his end rapidly approaching. He had forbidden peremptorily that Mrs. Blake should be admitted to his presence; but Mrs. Blake had determined never to see him before he died. He was very anxious for a confessor; and was finally told that although there was no priest accessible, a Sister of Charity might be obtained. This assurance afforded him great relief, and Mrs. Blake sired that no time might be lost in sending for her.

Mrs. Blake determined to improve this opportunity to see him, without his recognizing her, and to visit him in the disguise of a Sister.

It was arranged that after night, when the room was dimly lighted by a single candle, she should go in and listen to such confession as he wished to make. In them, if he spoke of her tenderly, compassionately, she would forego the fire vengeance she had planned to inflict on him when he lay helpless before her, breathing his soul away in doubt and dread of what the future life might bring to him. If he judged of her harshly and cruelly at the last she would have no mercy on him.

When Eunice, a deaf and dumb servant girl at the farm house, was safely asleep, Mrs. Blake made such alteration in her dress as was necessary. A white handerchief was drawn low down on her forehead, and folded over her face in such a manner as to conceal the greater portion of it, and Macon's black silk cravat was smoothed out and tied over that, in the form of the hoods worn by Catholic nuns when walking abroad. She then quietly left the house, and walked down in the chair which Hester resigned at her approach. At the movement, the dying man unclosed his eyes and in a faint voice said:

"How good you were to come to me in this extremity. This young girl has explained to me that you consented to do so as soon as you learned that I was dying. Sister, you could help;" but somesubtle power must have conveyed to him the knowledge that something inimical had approached him, for he suddenly ceased to speak, and with some deadly oppression, and sinking back, he murmured:

"Too late! I fear that I shall die before I can speak. But I cannot confess—must have absolution, for I have sinned. But I have suffered—how bitter a cup I have drained in atonement of the one act of my life which I bitterly repent. Sister, you who believe that she had the right to avenge herself upon me."

In a voice scarcely above a whisper, Mrs. Blake said:

"My son, forgive as you hope to be forgiven, and all will be well with you."

"Ah! that is what I cannot do; for there is one sin and one sinner that I have not forgiven. Hush! and I will tell you."

"Was the wrong against you so unmerited that you feel thus bitterly?"

"Unmerited! Yes, I assert that, and I believe Heaven will so consider it when one I did not love, though I was tricked into a marriage with her."

In a faltering voice Mrs. Blake said:

"You did not *love* her! Are you quite sure of that?"

Landry was too deeply absorbed in his own thoughts to notice the menacing tone that sounded through the muffled voice of the speaker.

"No, I never loved her."

"Is it just to lay all the blame upon the woman who won you?" she said, in a legal claim upon you? To those who have loved truly, much should be forgiven; and she, you say, loved you."

"She gave her all that she had a right to claim at my hands—and had she so willed it, I would have sent her from me as free from reproach as in the hour of our first unfortunate meeting. But she would not go. I was young, and I loved the child she gave me, and through her the mother hoped, if I were free again, to win back, not her—for I cannot but see through all she did in return for the forbearance I had shown toward her. It is *her* secret, and I will not reveal it even in this hour, but it is that which I now fitch I could not forgive. If you can give me absolution, knowing that, I will accept it gladly at your hands, although I have been one of the accredited ministers of our Holy Church."

The heart of Mrs. Blake hardened as she listened. She felt the blood surging through her veins with a force that seemed all the passion of her tropical nature burst forth.

She tore the shrouding folds from her head and face, and started to her feet, standing over him as a menacing fate, as she mockingly said:

"Such consolation as *I* can give, you are welcome to, Armand Landry. Whether it will fit you for admission into the Paradise to which your lost Ellinor dwells, or into the Hades in which *I* shall hereafter claim you, I leave you to imagine. Look at the woman you cast off in light—look at her well, for she is the one you loved her—and cower before her glance as you soon will shrink before that of the Omnipotent Judge between whom and you I will not intervene."

"You—you here!" he exclaimed, in a loud, harsh voice. "How dare you approach me? How dare you profane the sacred character you have assumed for the purpose of intruding upon a penitent? Woman that you are, Rachel Blake, you have been the curse of my life, and in death you persecute me still. Go! I command you to leave this room unpolluted by the presence of a murderess."

Hagar's eyes blazed back defiance, and she tauntingly said:

"You are in no position now to enforce your will. You are in my power, not I in yours, and I intend to pay you back drop for drop, for all the bitterness you have poured into my cup and blighted my life."

The features of Landry were blanched to the hue of death, and his black eyes gleamed fiercely from their pallid setting, as he hoarsely asked.

"By whose connivance were you permitted to enter here? If Hester or her betrothed husband should discover you, it will be worse for them, for in that case I will give her nothing. The paper I caused her to write this morning will be valueless unless it is signed and witnessed, and I will destroy it myself."

"Ah, you threaten me with consequences, do you?" she mockingly asked; "but let me assure you that it is a matter of indifference to me, and also to my daughter, whether that paper is ever signed or not. We have other and plans, and rave against them as you may, you will be powerless to prevent them from being carried into effect. Hester will not accept the dowry provision you have so magnanimously made for her; she will claim what is hers, in justice at least—the half of the estate which is now held by your other children."

"Woman! what do you mean by that? Ah! my God! have I fallen into a den of thieves? Is there no one to help me?"

His voice broke suddenly, and he fell back upon his pillow with a groan.

"*No one!*" repeated Mrs. Blake, with stern emphasis. "You are in this solitary country house, entirely at my mercy, and that of those who are willing to do all that I wish. The darling daughter on whom you have lavished so much indulgence lies stricken into idiocy by the injuries her head has received. She will never more walk the earth in pride, looking down in scorn upon the sister whom you have bequeathed to her camjassion. In place of that, I have decreed that the two shall change places, and the child of your adored Ellinor shall stay with *me*, while *my* daughter assumes the station of the heiress, and wears the honors of her father's house. The two sisters are so much alike that no one will ever be able to distinguish the true one from her counterfeit."

The listener felt that the shock of this announcement had shortened his brief span of life; he knew that the death clutch was already on his vitals; but he rallied his last remaining strength, and said, with solemn emphasis:

"If you consummate this wickedness, I leave to you, and to the impostor who will take the place of my darling, my undying malediction. God is over all, and he will not permit such villainy to go unpunished, even in this world."

Mrs. Blake unclosed her lips to reply, but Landry raised his hand appealingly, a change passed over his sunken face, and with a prayer on his lips in behalf of his favorite child he passed away.

Hester arrayed herself in a black dress which she found in Estelle's trunk, and assuming the name and character of her half sister, presented herself in the following day, to accompany the remains of her father to New Orleans for burial, in company with Herbert Spencer, a young man from Boston, a cousin of Raymond De Lorme's, who had been sent on by the family relations for that purpose. What happened there, and indeed the whole of the thrilling story of the rival half sisters, Hester and Estelle, will be found in the New York Ledger, which is now ready and can be had at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated June 22, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples; flesh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

North Homestead Items.

If you want to know which are the choicest among the choice places at North Homestead get a map and go there before the 17th. If you want to be sure you are right, take the advice of a sensible woman, your wife for instance.

If you have been to all the other excursions, and want to get your money back, go to North Homestead on the 17th.

SPITTING OF BLOOD

AND

PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE

BY

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.,

(LATE OF NEW YORK,)

Letter No. XX.

To the Editor:

SIR—"Pulmonary Hemorrhage (bleeding of the lungs) is a subject of fearful interest to the physician, and of serious, nay vital importance to the patient." So declares Dr. Henry William Puller, an eminent English physician and author, upon page 255 of his work published in London, in 1862.

Under this head are included those appearances of *streaks* and *specks* of blood in the mucus or matter expectorated, as well as those profuse out-pourings of the vital fluid which, for the time, strike terror to the breasts of the stoutest hearted, and demoralize the courage and equanimity of the most fearless and self-possessed.

Yet how frequently are these warnings unheeded, or entirely forgotten as soon as the evidences of immediate danger are passed, unless accompanied, or rapidly followed by several or all of the distressing symptoms of an advanced stage of fatal consumption, too significant or persistent to permit either the most dishonest or ignorant medical practitioner to deceive his patient, or the most skeptical victim to remain longer in doubt concerning his true condition.

In reply to the patient's anxious and earnest inquiries, he generally receives a prompt assurance that the blood comes from the head, throat, bronchial tubes or stomach, and is ridiculed if he expresses apprehensions that it comes from his lungs, and thus beguiled into a feeling of security by one whose vigilance should ever be on the alert to discover all enemies lurking about the citadel of life, he fails to take these precautions, or resort to those remedial means which, in most cases, will avert the disease, and restore the lungs to a healthy condition.

I will not deny the possibility of the blood in the expectoration coming from these parts, which are looked upon as less apprehensive sources, but let me assure you that such is comparatively seldom the case, according to my own experience, and the testimony of the best authors who have written upon this subject, and when it *is* the case, it generally indicates a diseased condition of the blood, arising from want of proper purification and vitalization in the lungs, in consequence of disease or weakness of these organs, so that in either case it should excite the deepest interest upon the part of both physician and patient.

Whatever its source, it is always a symptom of the gravest importance, and indicates that some latent mischief is lurking and incubating within the chest, either the heart or the lungs, as they exert a powerful influence upon each other, and disease of either soon deranges the other's physical condition and functions.

Spitting of blood sometimes precedes, for years, the full development of consumption, particularly in those predisposed to the disease, but this oozing out and discharge of blood is caused by those changes which constitute the progressive steps of the decadence of the health. If these changes are checked by proper remedies, timely applied, the patient is saved from an attack of this terrible malady. Yet few physicians have the perception to detect and interpret correctly these indications, or the moral courage and honesty to warn their patients of the inevitable and fatal sequel.

Could you, my reader, listen to the details that are daily poured into my ears from the lips of emaciated, trembling, almost gasping victims, you would feel that these terms of reprobation were mild. Could you hear, as I do daily, the bitter words of reproach expressed by heart-broken fathers and mothers, husbands, sisters and wives against the high-erto trusted medical advisers who had deceived them so long, when they first learn the terrible truth that their loved one is dying of this destroyer, you would feel that it was a *crime*, too dark for pardon in this world.

A few days since I received a letter from a young wife residing in a neighboring city, requesting me to visit her invalid husband, who closed her letter with these words: "Come soon, and you will have the heart-felt thanks of an afflicted family." Yesterday I went to see him, and when I entered his cham